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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

In the Rumanian theater the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are still steadily closing in on Bucharest, although the advance is slower than at first, and is clearly being rendered more difficult as the Rumanians contract their line and receive reinforcements from Russia. Petrograd announces that the Rumanians have been unsuccessful in their attempts to check the forces of General von Falkenhayn, advancing from the north and west along the roads to Ploesti, the important railway junction on the Bucharest-Kronstadt railway.

In Macedonia, in the region of Monastir, the Serbians have won further successes. Official reports from Salonika announce the capture of the village of Stravina, and record the fact that the village of Zovik, five miles north of Grunesht, is in flames with the Bulgarians retreating northward.

The news from the remaining fronts is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Renewed Russian attacks in the Carpathian forests and along the line of the Transylvanian frontier were made yesterday, but did not gain the slightest success. Teutonic troops recaptured lost positions.

In western Rumania the Teutonic troops are pursuing the defeated Rumanians on the front before Bucharest. They are across the railroad leading from Bucharest to Tergoviste.

In the Danube lowlands Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses and the number of prisoners taken has been increased to 12,500.

In addition to day report the War Office issue a statement last night which says:

Rumanian theater—We continue to make progress in the direction of Bucharest and Ploesti.

Macedonian front—There has been an artillery duel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—Turkish headquarters statement of Dec. 3, is as follows:

In northern Persia, north of Sakiz, we carried out a fortunate surprise attack and repulsed successfully a Russian counterattack. In addition we entered the village of Sarlin, 100 kilometers southeast of Hamadan.

On the Caucasus front by a sudden assault we advanced to the rear of a hostile position. At the same time we completely repulsed the enemy attacks against our left wing.

If Dobrudja our troops on Dec. 2 captured one tank and took prisoner 173 inmates, including six British officers and six other officers. In addition we captured one cannon and 250 men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—There was no fighting of importance yesterday on the western war front, according to the official reports. Last night's War Office statement says:

A minor German attack directed this morning against our positions north of the village of Vaux completely failed under the fire of our machine guns. We took some prisoners. In the course of the day there was moderate artillery activity at various points along the front.

South of Loos, after a heavy bombardment, our opponents in large numbers undertook a raid which completely failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Russian official statement issued yesterday says:

Bukowina front: In the wooded Carpathians the enemy troops launched a series of attacks on a height occupied by us two miles south of Voronezhka. The attacks up to 1 p.m. were beaten back, but afterwards the enemy forces destroyed our trenches by heavy artillery fire and forced our detachments to retire on the base.

Romanian front: On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Trotus and south to the valley of the River Dovian, engagements are still proceeding.

We again captured a range of heights, but the enemy troops are showing stubborn resistance and attempting to restore their position by counterattacks.

In Wallachia fighting is continuing on the roads from Tergoviste to Ploesti and from Titu to Bucharest, and west and south of Stoilitsa. Under pressure of superior enemy forces, which are incessantly attacking the Romanians, the latter are retiring east. Romanian attempts to check the enemy attacks on the roads to Ploesti and Bucharest were unsuccessful.

The situation in Dobrudja is unchanged.

On the Black Sea, our seaplanes made a raid on the village of Kara Murad, north of Constanza. After throwing bombs and firing on a balloon, the seaplanes returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports the repulse of an Austrian surprise attack north of St. Caterina, east of Gorizia, on Sunday. Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Adria and Monfalcone without doing any damage.

ADVERTISERS OF COUNTRY OPEN CONVENTION HERE

Speakers of Note to Address
Gathering Which Will Have
Annual Dinner Tonight

Representatives of 150 national advertisers of the United States had registered when the opening session of the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers convened at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. Others arrived later in the day. The total membership of the association is 262. Members from all parts of the country are present, some from the Pacific Coast states. This is the first annual meeting of the association to be held outside of New York City. In May, 1916, however, a meeting was held in Dayton, O.

It was at the Dayton meeting that the association, as an organization, went on record as being opposed to all advertising that is fraudulent or questionable, all ambiguous advertising calculated to mislead, all advertising that makes unwarranted or exaggerated claims, or which reflects on com-

(Continued on page five, column four)

GREAT BRITAIN TO INQUIRE INTO GREEK ATTACKS

Government Determined to Fix
Responsibility for Events of
Dec. 1, Lord Crewe Informs
the House of Lords

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Crewe said a telegram from the British Minister at Athens showed that a certain degree of order had been re-established in the capital. Bands of Reservists, who were more or less directly connected with the attacks on the Allies and atrocities committed on Venizelists in Athens, had, it appeared, been dismissed and the town was now guarded by regular troops of the Greek Army.

The British Minister, meantime, had advised British subjects to proceed to Piraeus where they had been placed in safety.

While no immediate danger was to be apprehended regarding the safety of British lives and property in Athens, the Government did not at all desire to imply that they regarded the situation as one of less gravity or were any less determined to fix the responsibility for events of Dec. 1 and to secure that such outrages should not be repeated.

The whole question was now one which must be considered with regard to naval and military considerations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—The Greek Provisional Government has addressed a note to the Allied Powers, expressing profound indignation at the attack by the Royalist troops. It dissociates from responsibility for this aggression the Greek people, whose liberty of action and even of thought is momentarily held in check by an odious regime of violence and terror.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has been appointed Second Sea Lord in place of Vice-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe and Capt. Lionel Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord in place of Commodore Lamber. Both these officers have served under Sir John Jellicoe in the North Sea. Admiral Burney being second in command of the grand fleet and Captain Halsey formerly in command of the New Zealand, but latterly on Admiral Jellicoe's staff.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHANGES MADE IN
BRITISH ADMIRALTY

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BATTLE CRUISER
BIDS SUBMITTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids for building four battle cruisers, to be the speediest in the world, were submitted to the Navy Department today on the basis of actual cost plus a percentage of profit by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation and the William Cramp & Son Corporation, Philadelphia.

Congress appropriated \$25,000,000 for each ship, \$16,500,000 to be spent on each, exclusive of armor and equipment.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), via Sayville, L. I.—An official statement issued last evening regarding the difficulties overcome by the Austro-German forces in their Rumanian campaign says:

"The River Argechu, where the battle of Dec. 3 was fought, is a mountain stream which from Pitesti to southwest of Titu varies in breadth which is between 200 and 300 meters.

The river is at some points as much as 20 meters deep and at various points there are fords. Further down the bed of the stream narrows.

"The torrent-like river in this region was everywhere an absolute bar, except for the bridges, whose length runs up to 300 meters. If we had not succeeded in following the enemy as quickly as we did and prevented him from blowing up the bridges, and had not systematically carried out the occupation of completed positions on the opposite bank, a longer delay in front of a strong sector would have been unavoidable."

GRAVES HEARING POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearing of the blackmail charges against Dr. Armgard Carl Graves, "master spy," was postponed today until March 10, because of the Government's inability to present testimony of Prince Hatzfeld, counselor of the German Embassy, and Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Edder, private secretary to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports the repulse of an Austrian surprise attack north of St. Caterina, east of Gorizia, on Sunday. Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Adria and Monfalcone without doing any damage.

AMERICANS ON SHIP SUNK OFF SPANISH COAST

Italian Steamer Palermo Had 25
Americans on Board at Time
Vessel Was Torpedoed, Says
Report From Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Max Thelen,

president of the Railway Commission of California and president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners,

says credit not impaired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition

seeking an investigation by a com-

mission of the hours of labor and

wages of all interstate State railway

employees and the establishment of

an equitable scale of wages, was pre-

sented in the Senate today by Senator

Newlands, chairman of the Interstate

Commerce Committee, in behalf of a

committee representing it was said,

some 300,000 railway employees on

interstate roads.

The chief point, Mr. Thelen said he

wished to make in this connection

was that, although certain roads were

admittedly in financial straits, this

condition was not general, and that

many roads are now in a "strong"

position to obtain credit.

The witness took issue with the

report in claiming that the chief cause

of impaired financial condition of cer-

tain systems is excessive governmental

regulation, particularly state regula-

tion. Mr. Thelen then took up the

legal aspects of Federal incorporation

of interstate carriers, as proposed by

Mr. Thom, counsel for the Railway

Executives Advisory Committee.

The California commissioner stated

that it was his purpose, before con-

sidering his argument, to have "let the

light in" on Federal incorporation.

He cited court decisions to show that

Congress has power to take away from

the states all power over railroad rates

and taxes under Federal charters. He

predicted that the first constructive

work of the Newlands committee would

be the recommendation that the Federal

Government take complete control

of issues of railway securities.

William Jennings Bryan is to appear

before the Newlands committee on

Thursday to give his views concerning

the transportation problems of the

United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The ovation

given William J. Bryan yesterday

when he appeared on the floor of the

House, his entertainment by the Presi-

dent at the White House and the din-

ner given to him by congressmen,

have been the subject of much com-

ment today by politicians, who see a

marked contrast with the attitude of

the public toward Mr. Bryan a year

ago.

His friends see in this change only

another exemplification that a great

moral issue such as Mr. Bryan is sup-

porting cannot be kept down.

Tonight Mr. Bryan will be the guest

of honor at a dinner given by the Dem-
ocratic members of Congress, on which

would view the retirement of Mr. Asquith under the conditions which existed at the end of the last week as a national calamity. While Labor would agree to and would be anxious for a smaller war council, with the object of securing quicker decisions, the plan of making the war council supreme was one to which Labor would be strongly opposed.

While recognizing the brilliance of Mr. Lloyd George, he added, the Labor Party felt that affairs would be safer in the hands of a combination in which his quickness would be tempered by the sounder judgment of Mr. Asquith. Certainly Labor would not agree, he added, to being handed over to a dictatorship.

Sir Edward Carson, who resigned on the question which has led to the fall of the Government, and who has since established a strong position as leader of the largest body of opposition in the House, will certainly be a prominent member of any new government, and, therefore, indications tend in the direction of a combination of Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson.

It seems to be agreed, meantime, that none of Mr. Asquith's principal colleagues with the possible exception of Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. Montagu will agree to participate in the new government and as such a government would find difficulty in securing a majority in the House, a general election is not impossible.

Of the remaining civilians in the country, however, nearly 50 per cent are off the register, hence the new House of Commons would be less representative than the present one. How these problems will be solved remains to be seen and in Liberal circles it is thought Mr. Asquith may again be called upon to form a new combination.

OFFICIAL STATE TABULATION OF VOTES ANNOUNCED

Massachusetts Election Results as Given Out Vary Little From Unofficial Returns

The official State tabulation of the votes cast in Massachusetts at the State and national election made public today, are substantially the same as the unofficial returns received election night, but contain in addition the totals on the several referenda submitted on the ballot to the voters. The provision for a State constitutional convention carried by a vote of 217,293 to 120,979. New Year's Day was accepted as State holiday by a vote of 312,678 to 113,142. The act to restore party enrollment was accepted by a vote of 209,624 to 150,050.

All of the 29 representative districts and the single senatorial district which took a referendum on the initiative and referendum were found to have favored it, in many cases by votes of three to one. Even larger majorities were cast in the four representative districts which took a referendum on the question of non-contributory age pensions. The seventh Norfolk representative district gave a yes vote of 971 and a negative vote of 506 on the following: "Shall all civil pensions now paid, including those paid to members of the judiciary, excluding police and firemen, be abolished until such time as non-contributory old age pensions be established?"

If the highest vote received among the electors of the respective parties is taken as a basis, Charles E. Hughes carried Massachusetts over President Wilson by a plurality of 20,927, this being the difference between the 268,812 votes received by Henry Cabot Johnson of Nahant, Republican, and the 247,885 total received by former Governor Walsh, Democrat.

Governor McCall's official plurality over Frederick W. Mansfield was 46,240. The totals received by the gubernatorial candidates were: Samuel W. McCall of Winchester (Republican), 276,123 votes; Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston (Democratic), 229,883; Dan A. White of Brockton (Socialist), 10,582; Chester R. Lawrence of Boston (Prohibition), 5938; James Hayes of Plymouth (Socialist Labor), 3983; all others, 2.

The vote of Mr. Lawrence, Prohibitionist, was a gain of more than 100 per cent over the total received by the Prohibition gubernatorial candidate in 1912, which was 2702. However, it fell far below the extraordinary Prohibition total of 1915 when William Shaw polled 19,567. This was considered an abnormal year and the vote of Mr. Lawrence is regarded as indicating party standing of today.

Total received by the candidates at the first direct election of a United States senator in Massachusetts were: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, 267,177; John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, 234,238; William N. McDonald of Northampton, Socialist, 15,558; all others, 26.

A feature of the senatorial voting was that the Socialist candidate for United States Senator received nearly 50 per cent more votes than did the Socialist gubernatorial candidate.

The official totals in the closely contested Ninth Congressional District, where Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Independent, won over Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, Republican, were: Mr. Fuller, 17,079; Roberts, 16,765; all others, 3.

Nathan A. Tufts' majority over William R. Scharton in the contest for district attorney in the Middlesex district was 31,003, one of the largest majorities ever received in a district attorney contest outside Suffolk county. The totals were: Mrs. Tufts, 66,322; Mr. Scharton, 35,319.

MR. WEEKS BUYS HUGHES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The home in Washington of Charles E. Hughes, designed and built by him in 1911, one year after his appointment to the Supreme Court bench by President Taft, has been bought by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.



Poland, as Germany would have it

CALCUTTA STILL SEEKS A STEADY SUPPLY OF WATER

Tallah Overhead Reservoir Fails to Meet Demands—Wastage Causes Difficulty

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The water supply of Calcutta was for years the favorite windmill against which municipal Don Quixotes loved to tilt. What has been aimed at for many years is a continuous supply of filtered water, and when the great overhead reservoir was erected at Tallah half a dozen years ago, it was fondly hoped that the ideal had been realized. But the Tallah overhead reservoir, while it is one of the engineering wonders of the world, has apparently brought Calcutta no nearer a continuous supply of water than before.

The Statesman, which has been making inquiries in the matter, asserts that this is not the fault of the reservoir. It was built to supply 32,000,000 gallons per day, with an increase to 40,000,000 gallons by 1930. Already, however, the daily supply is 36,000,000 gallons, and a rise to 40,000,000 gallons is contemplated in the immediate future.

These new totals, high as they are, will, nevertheless, fail to render the supply constant, for the reason that the greater the amount of water sent into Calcutta, the greater the waste. The water committee of the corporation has discussed the subject at great length from every point of view, and the conclusion at which it has reluctantly arrived is that Calcutta will absorb all the water it can get. By way of ascertaining how much water would be taken if there was an unlimited supply, the committee arranged to have high pressure maintained for 24 hours. The result was a consumption of over 67,000,000 gallons.

Comparing this consumption with that in English towns it is seen that, against 67 gallons per head in Calcutta, Birmingham consumes 28 gallons, Liverpool 37, and London 36. It should be remembered, moreover, that in these English towns the total includes the water supply of large industries, whereas the jute mills of Calcutta have their own sources of supply. Further, the Calcutta supply is supplemented with unfiltered water, to the extent of 25,000,000 gallons a day.

The explanation of this abnormal consumption by Calcutta is very simple, and will occur at once to anyone who has ever been in the East. The reason is that taps are continually left open, and the water is allowed to waste. Indian houses have masonry tanks known as "chow-basas," and in order that these may be filled up the taps are left open overnight, the sound of the water being deadened by leads of bamboo.

Again, the habit of bathing beneath a running tap is very general. "A durwan (doorkeeper) will," as the Statesman points out, "sit under a tap for 10 minutes. His ablutions in that time consume 20 gallons, whereas a European who bathes in a tub or bath will employ only 10 gallons." Against these arguments, it is pleaded that an Oriental city requires more water than a western city, and further that there is leakage from the mains.

In reply to this Mr. G. B. Williams, the sanitary engineer of Bengal, points out that Cairo only consumes 17½ gallons per head of its population. He also disproves the idea of leakage by facts and figures. So far the theory of sheer waste holds the field.

"Unfortunately," pursues the Statesman, "the people who waste do not bear the cost. Mr. Williams estimates that 300,000 persons take their water from standposts, and draw on an average only five or six gallons per day. It follows that the inhabitants of the wasteful districts, who are in a minority, obtain the 49 gallons a day which they consume at the cost of the majority. In short, it is the selfish indulgence of 340,000 persons which has forced up the rate of consumption in Calcutta, and which prevents a continuous supply. How the waste is to be stopped is not yet evident, but it is clear that means must be found of making those who abuse their privileges pay for all excess."

PLACES FOUND FOR 1056 MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Civic Labor Bureau found positions for 1056 men from outside places last month, every Province being represented.

STUDY OF PLANS TO MAKE POLAND SEPARATE STATE

Russian Scheme Would Include Area Larger Than That Contained in German Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The statement made by M. Trepoff, the new Russian Prime Minister, in the Duma on Saturday regarding Poland, brings into sharp contrast the Russian and German proposals in regard to the future of that country. M. Trepoff declared, once again, Russia's desire to "reconstitute Poland free within its ethnographical boundaries and in union with Russia." Although it might not be easy to determine exactly what the ethnographical boundaries of a reconstructed Poland would be, they would certainly include an area vastly larger than that involved in the German proposal. The proposal of Berlin simply means the erection of a part of Russian Poland into an autonomous state, thus depriving the new kingdom of those vast territories of Galicia, East Prussia and the great tracts of country between the River Bug and the Rivers Dniester, which originally belonged to it.

The break-up of Poland as a separate kingdom, after a long and eventful history, dates from the first partition in 1772. In 1763 Frederick the Great, who had long coveted the Polish provinces adjoining Prussia, sent an envoy to St. Petersburg to sound the Empress Catherine as to the expediency of a partition of Poland. Shortly afterward, a conference took place between Frederick and Joseph II of Austria in regard to the matter, and finally, as the result of two years' negotiations, partition was decided upon, the treaty defining the first partition being signed in February, 1772. Russia obtained the palatinates of Vitebsk, Polotsk, Mscislaw: 1586 square miles of territory, with a population of 550,000. Austria received the greater part of Galicia with a population of 816,000; whilst Prussia received the maritime palatinates minus Danzig; the palatinates of Kulm minus Thorn; Great Poland as far as the Nitra and the palatinates of Marienburg and Ermland; 629 square miles, with a population of 378,000.

By the second partition, which took place in 1793, Russia got all the eastern provinces of Poland, extending from Livonia to Moldavia, comprising 250,000 square miles; whilst Prussia got Dohrny, Kujavia and the greater part of Great Poland, with Thorn and Danzig. Poland was thus reduced to one third of her original dimensions.

Three years later, the third partition took place. By it Austria obtained Western Galicia and Southern Masovia; Prussia took Podlachia and the rest of Masovia, and Russia all that remained.

FREIGHT TOPICS ARE DISCUSSED AT TRAFFIC MEETING

Freight problems of Shreveport, La., and Texas, traffic conditions, freight rates, the embargo on certain kinds of shipments and the embargo on box cars of other roads against the Boston & Maine were discussed by the members of the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England yesterday afternoon at the Boston City Club, following addresses by George T. Atkins, traffic manager of the Shreveport, La., Chamber of Commerce, and W. J. Cunningham and James J. Hill, of the department of transportation in the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Atkins described the celebrated Shreveport rate case, which, he said, was almost so far as its problems were concerned, as old as the steam railroads in that part of the country and grew out of the geographical and commercial situation of Shreveport, La. State, railroad and municipal ambition figured in the development of rate conditions adverse to Shreveport, which for several decades was the main commercial gateway to eastern and northeastern Texas. The case is before the Interstate Commerce Commission today for reargument.

The decision in the Shreveport case came the first of last month after six years of continued contest in commission and court and the speaker said it was possible to continue it for six more years, but he hoped to see the settlement come with the present argument for reopening.

Professor Cunningham told of the development of Harvard's School of Business Administration. He said it started with 40 students and today has 225, all of them post-graduates of some other school. The work, he said, was along practical lines of solving, or trying to solve, problems confronting railroad men and shippers today. He told of the lecture Mr. Atkins was to deliver before the students in the school and how it was the custom there to have questions discussed by men who were handling these same problems rather than by theorists.

The members of the Industrial Traffic Commission voted to go into the freight car embargo case seriously. It was voted that the chairman, C. B. Baldwin, appoint a committee to secure the formal order and the resulting orders made by the railroads for consideration.

MESSAGE FROM CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex.—The first authentic news from Americans in Chihuahua City reached relatives Tuesday. A telegram from Charles Elmendorf, an American rumored at various times killed, to J. L. Baron here, read: "We are well." By officials it was taken to mean all Americans in Chihuahua City are safe.



Poland, as Russia would have it

SCOTTISH PLEA FOR REFORM IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Deputation Submits Proposals to New Secretary for Scotland—Effort to Be Made to Increase Teachers' Salaries

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The new Secretary for Scotland has not been long in office before finding himself in the position of having to deal with some of the most important education questions of the day. Mr. Tennant, accompanied by his official advisers and the lord advocate, received a deputation from the Scottish education reform committee. Its members represented the three chief associations of teachers; namely, the Educational Institute, the Secondary Education Association, and the Scottish Class Teachers Association. The first spokesman said that so far as they could interpret the break-up of Scotland it was in favor of a further advance in education. The time seemed opportune for the appointment of a special committee of inquiry. A royal commission would be too slow in its methods, while there was danger that the particular interests of Scotland would be neglected by those general committees of inquiry which the Government had already set up. Just as the country had benefited from the Scottish Education Department which had been established in Whitehall some 30 years ago, so would it find advantage from individual treatment on this occasion, especially as upon the general committees there was no educational representative of Scotland.

The next speaker dealt mainly with the areas of educational administration, and condemned the present parish unit. There were in the field three proposals for reform; the combination of parishes, the limitation of special areas, and the adoption of the county area. Any one of these three plans would be an improvement on the system in use. But it was necessary also to consider the method of constitution of the local administrative body. After full discussion they had come to the conclusion that the best solution would be found in the adoption of the county as the unit and in putting the administration of education under the county council.

They claimed that it would be in the interests of the whole country to do away with directly elected school boards, and to substitute therefor education committees of county councils, and they based this claim upon the much broader view of education which was taken in the present day. The social, intellectual and moral welfare of the child should be in the hands of one responsible body which could view the matter as a whole.

A third speaker urged that the present system of grants should give place to a system based on proved education expenditure. But his chief plea was for higher salaries. He said that it was almost impossible permanently to secure an efficient body of teachers unless there was a reasonably high standard of remuneration not merely in favored school districts, but all over the country. Many teachers were simply unable to make ends meet on their present salaries, and should they obtain nothing from the school boards, he hoped they would have the good offices of the Education Department in getting relief from the Treasury.

In his reply, Mr. Tennant showed a disposition to avoid committing himself on any of the matters raised by the deputation, except that of salaries. The department had, he said, been considering the proposal for a war bonus. If the school boards would approach them as to a concession of this kind, the Scottish office would place the proposal before the Treasury, and see whether they could get a contribution to such a bonus. In the matter of a separate education committee of inquiry, the minister said that should it appear to the Reconstruction Committee that any special investigation was desirable or necessary, no doubt a special committee would be set up for Scotland. Personally he agreed with the deputation that it would be better to have larger areas of school administration than at present, and though he could not give



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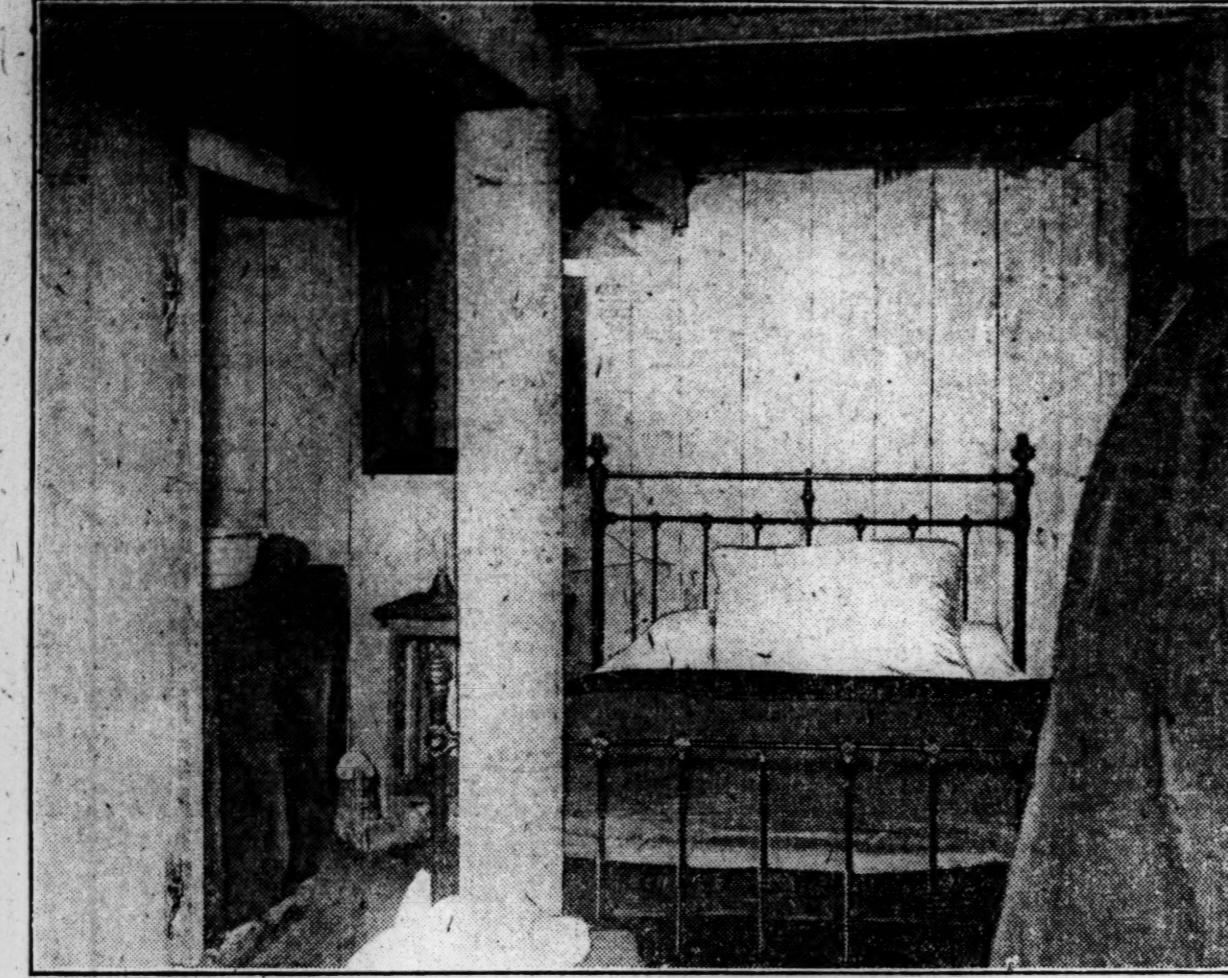
Moral and Military Aspects of French Army's Gains Dwarfs the Sentimental Value of Advance in Meuse Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The month of October, which witnessed the advance of von Falkenhayn's forces into Rumanian territory through the Transylvanian passes, the successful blow delivered by von Mackensen at the Tchernavoda bridgehead in the Dobrudja, considerable successes gained by the Allied troops on the Somme, and successful, if difficult, offensives on the right and left wings of General Sarrail's troops on the Salpica front, culminated, so far as French sentiment is concerned, in the reconquest of most of the ground gained by the Crown Prince's troops during the great attack on Verdun. Not that the wider importance of the Verdun success, with regard to other important theaters of war, is overlooked in the enthusiasm of regaining within a short time what it took the German troops so many weeks to win, for it is well recognized that the operations on the Meuse were partly a result of, and an indication of, successful Allied efforts elsewhere. Never had the force of that army order issued by "Pere Joffre" to the defenders of Verdun been felt more than in the height of the Verdun success, the order which said these much-tried soldiers were contributing directly to the success of the concerted plan of the Allies, by their stubborn resistance to the efforts of the Crown Prince's troops. Undisturbed, through this resistance, in their plans for a big offensive to be launched in cooperation with movements on the Italian and eastern fronts, the Allied command were quickly able to relieve the pressure on the Meuse by their vigorous attacks on the Somme at the beginning of July.

There is no doubt whatever that the best of the German troops, including the famous Brandenburgers of the Prussian Guards corps, were drafted to the Somme to meet the combined assaults of the French and of the new British armies. It is not equally certain that German troops were taken away in large numbers to meet the Rumanians in Transylvania, but the essential fact remains that the big German concentration of men and guns before the fortress of Verdun was gradually dispersed. Even if no troops were drafted to the east from Verdun, the vital connection between events in both these theaters must still be acknowledged for it, as is thought in some quarters, the extension of the military obligations of the Central Empires in the Balkans has absorbed their strategic reserve, then an explanation of the German abandonment of the Verdun forts in face of an artillery bombardment and without waiting for the subsequent infantry attack, is available. The explanation is supported by the statement from Berlin that Vaux fort was evacuated because the cost of holding it was not commensurate with its value. Whatever are the resources of the Central Empires with which to counterattack on the Meuse the fact remains that, at comparatively slight cost, the French regained, in the course of days, a position which the Kaiser himself described as the key to the defenses of Verdun and which it took the Germans more than three months to conquer, at an estimated cost of 100,000 casualties.

The French attack was planned by Generals Nivelle and Mangin for Oct. 21, the divisions detailed for the attack being largely moved up the day before. The Germans noted the unusual activity of the French on both banks of the Meuse, but were nevertheless apparently taken by surprise when, after the usual artillery bombardment was over, the French infantry arrived in the German trenches. The German troops held three important positions—Dhaumont, Dhaumont and Vaux. The old fortifications of these three places had been battered to pieces above ground, but the dugouts below were still useful and sheltered the garrisons well from the effect of the bombardment of the French 75s. There is a story of how over 80 batteries of the Germans simultaneously opened fire in anticipation of the threatened French attack, which, however, did not come—at that time. Later it did, and observers on the hill opposite Dhaumont could trace the progress of the infantry attack by the shells bursting in line just ahead of the French polis. First the smoke came up from the depths of the ravine, then the patterns of the shell bursts could be seen on the churned-up hillside, moving in regular fashion up the slope.

The fort of Dhaumont, the object of the attack, was scarcely visible to the onlookers at a distance, but aviators reported that a big shell had landed amongst its defenses and had blown up stores of ammunition right and left. What this 16-inch shell, dispatched from one of the new French howitzers did in the confined subterranean spaces of the fort is not fully known, but it could not have made the defense of the place any easier. As for the French barrage which was maintained at slightly less than 100 yards ahead of the infantry, it was so effective that the infantry arrived at the objective without firing a shot. Their difficulties were great enough without having to take measures for their safety, for they had to contend with tenacious, slimy mud



Official photograph issued by the Press Bureau, distributed by Sport & General

Comfortable German dugout now in the possession of French troops*

AUDIENCE WITH KING OF GREECE; AN APPRECIATION

Correspondent Declares Greek Ruler Most Capable Soldier—Obstinate Chief Failing Throne Is Now in Peril

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

ATHENS, Greece.—It is to be feared that the course of Greek politics has prevented the British and neutral public from gaining a true appreciation of the character and accomplishments of King Constantine XII. He has been one of the principals in a duel in which his opponent happened to be the friend of the Allies, and publicity has accordingly been given to his vices, rather than to his virtues. When one is almost daily confronted with such headlines as "Tino in a temper," and is informed on apparently unimpeachable but generally unquoted authority that he is a mere puppet in the hands of his German Queen, and so forth, the temptation is to sympathize with the Greeks and attribute most of the ills that have befallen Hellas to the idiosyncrasies of her ruler. But there is little truth in all this.

I remember being received in audience after the French occupation of the western front has been often emphasized. A map of the battle front shows clearly the advantages enjoyed by the side which holds the great fortress and the importance of the recent French gains is therefore easily grasped. The defenders feel that the menace to their positions has been removed by the capture of these dominating heights, from which all their trenches could be overlooked. The sentimental value of the gain is dwarfed by the moral and military value. Precious as the soil of France is, this particular portion of it is now unrecognizable. Even the very skylines are changed by the incessant gunfire of the past few months. Nevertheless, the contours are still the same, speaking broadly, and the reconquest of the heights north of Verdun is indicative of the extent of French recuperation after the German blow there. It has been rendered possible by the Somme offensive in more senses than one. Not only has that attack assisted the Verdun operations by helping to deplete the German forces on the Meuse, but the tactics that have been evolved on the Somme have been used to distinct advantage by Generals Mangin and Nivelle and have helped considerably to lessen the French casualties.

VANCOUVER MAY VOTE TO BORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At the time of the city elections on Jan. 11, next, the ratepayers will be asked to vote on a proposition for the city to borrow \$5,000,000 during the next five years, at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year, from the sinking funds of the city, for the purpose of augmenting ordinary revenue. This, it is estimated, will decrease the rate of taxation in the city by five mills during the next five years, at the end of which time it is estimated that the city will have recovered from the financial depression occasioned by the war.

MUNITIONS CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Eric Davis, who has just returned to the coast from Eastern Canada, announces that contracts for munitions amounting to more than \$1,250,000 have been placed with Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster firms, calling for an output of 30,000 18-pound high-explosive shells per week from Jan. 1 to June 30 next. The machine shops of the Province were busy night and day in the production of shells up until August, but since that time there has been a falling off in the output.

STATE CONTROL OF WAREHOUSES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—State control of warehouses is expected to be discussed at the annual convention of the American Warehousemen's Association in Norfolk this week. At last year's convention opinion on this subject was about equally divided, although it was evident that the majority believed that, in time, warehouses would come under the head of public utilities.

Despite all that is said to the contrary, I insist also that King Constantine is a most capable soldier. I spent much of the second Balkan War at his side, and it is the fact that he took a leading part in the deliberations of his general staff. He is a strong disciplinarian and a good strategist, an excellent tactician and a born leader of men. The quality of leadership is, perhaps, his most noticeable talent, and whether you see him sitting statue-like, baton in hand, taking the salute at a review, or encouraging his men in the field, you cannot but be impressed with the fact that here is no military figure-head, but a real royal commander-in-chief whose presence adds whole divisions to the value of his army.

And yet, with all these recommendations, King Constantine has failed. His vices have "robbed his virtues of their potentiality for the glorification

of Hellas. Reference will be made to his policy later, but it may be said at once that, holding a grossly exaggerated opinion of the might of the Prussian military machine, he usurped a position (as director of Greek diplomacy) for which nature had not fitted him, and crowned his failure by giving unbridled license to his inborn obstinacy.

King George I was a most successful constitutional monarch; he steered Greece through many a time of crisis with wonderful tact and ability, and it is possible that had he been able to foresee the events of 1914-1916 he would have chosen for his successor some other school than the militarist and despotic Berlin Academy. It was there that Constantine learned his soldiering; there also that he must have absorbed those Prussian ideas of autocratic rule and divine right, which, although they lay latent during the first part of his reign, were dragged to the surface by the Royalist clique or broke out automatically when Europe let loose the dogs of war. It was an unfortunate development for Greece is a "Republican monarchy"; the people are essentially democratic in character, and in their normal life there is no room for the application of absolutist ideas which are doomed, even in Russia.

Obstinate is King Constantine's chief failing. Tricoupi is said to have noted it in the boy; King George warned him against it in middle age; most of those who know him have remarked it in the monarch. He decided upon a definite policy and refused to amend it according to circumstances. He treated politicians like soldiers, and stormed diplomatic problems as he would have assaulted enemy strongholds. "What I have said, I have said," was his motto, and, unlike the originator of that classic phrase, he could never be brought to alter his opinion under the pressure of private or public opinion.

From a purely Greek point of view his neutrality could be justified up to a point, and had he possessed a more pliable temperament he might have emerged from the ordeal in triumph, for a secret change of policy in January, 1916, would have saved Greece from the unfortunate predicament in which she finds herself today. Unfortunately, however, he was unable to subordinate his anger at Entente diplomacy, and his hatred of M. Venizelos to the general welfare of his country, and the result has been internal chaos, humiliation and territorial loss. He kept Greece standing at the crossroads, the while heavy traffic, hurtling by in all directions, smashed her wings, battered her body, and damaged her engines.

It is questionable whether his throne can now be saved, even if all the monarchial influence in Europe is exerted in his favor. The men who have revolted against his rule have done so not from any antidynastic inclination, but because they feel that he has usurped constitutional liberty and ruined their country in the process.

The Venizelist volunteers are the pick of their race—the modern counterpart of Cromwell's Ironsides—and they are not likely to sheathe the sword until King Constantine's successor has met them at Runnymede and granted them a new Magna Charta.

DRY FACTION IN WISCONSIN TO FORCE ISSUE

Prohibition Bill for General Vote on Constitutional Amendment to Be Pushed—Strong Lobbies Before Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A State-wide move to place Wisconsin—hitherto regarded as unquestioned wet territory so far as State action to prohibit the sale of liquor is concerned—in the dry column is being organized by the prohibition forces. The bill which Assemblyman William T. Ebyue, of Dane County, will introduce into the State Legislature that meets in January, providing for a general vote in 1918 on a constitutional amendment, will have the support of more formidable prohibition forces than have ever before been mustered in Wisconsin.

The Rev. J. S. Lean, Milwaukee, superintendent of the Wisconsin Antisaloon League, is planning for a big convention of the dry forces to be held somewhere in the State soon. At that meeting plans will be laid for carrying the fight into every county before the assemblymen and senators gather at Madison. The aim, of course, is to make the legislators feel the weight of public opinion in favor of banishing the saloons.

Whether the amendment to banish liquor in a State which is the home of powerful brewery interests will pass is questioned by those conversant with political conditions, but the brewers are aware that they have a more formidable fight on their hands than they have had previously and they are making their own plans accordingly. A strong lobby for the "wets" and another for the "drys" will be found in Madison when the Legislature meets. Lobbying is permitted in Wisconsin, provided the lobbyist registers his name and indicates the interests which he represents.

Already the line of cleavage in the State is fairly well indicated. The western part, which is settled mostly by Scandinavians, favors prohibition, while the eastern part, where the German element is strong, is in favor of continuing the sale of liquor.

The German-American Alliance, the prohibition forces charge, is in politics in favor of the "wets" and is the strongest force to be combat outside the brewers themselves. It is a fact that in the recent election a large part of the candidates endorsed by the alliance were known as "wet" advocates.

"While it would surprise most people in the Union if Wisconsin went dry, this is not outside the range of the possible," said Superintendent Lean.

ATHENS, Greece.—It is to be feared that the course of Greek politics has prevented the British and neutral public from gaining a true appreciation of the character and accomplishments of King Constantine XII. He has been one of the principals in a duel in which his opponent happened to be the friend of the Allies, and publicity has accordingly been given to his vices, rather than to his virtues. When one is almost daily confronted with such headlines as "Tino in a temper," and is informed on apparently unimpeachable but generally unquoted authority that he is a mere puppet in the hands of his German Queen, and so forth, the temptation is to sympathize with the Greeks and attribute most of the ills that have befallen Hellas to the idiosyncrasies of her ruler. But there is little truth in all this.

I remember being received in audience after the French occupation of the western front has been often emphasized. A map of the battle front shows clearly the advantages enjoyed by the side which holds the great fortress and the importance of the recent French gains is therefore easily grasped. The defenders feel that the menace to their positions has been removed by the capture of these dominating heights, from which all their trenches could be overlooked. The sentimental value of the gain is dwarfed by the moral and military value. Precious as the soil of France is, this particular portion of it is now unrecognizable. Even the very skylines are changed by the incessant gunfire of the past few months. Nevertheless, the contours are still the same, speaking broadly, and the reconquest of the heights north of Verdun is indicative of the extent of French recuperation after the German blow there. It has been rendered possible by the Somme offensive in more senses than one. Not only has that attack assisted the Verdun operations by helping to deplete the German forces on the Meuse, but the tactics that have been evolved on the Somme have been used to distinct advantage by Generals Mangin and Nivelle and have helped considerably to lessen the French casualties.

VANCOUVER MAY VOTE TO BORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The high price of paper and the scarcity of pulp wood has led the forest service to obtain figures as to pulp wood for its 1916 census of the lumber industry. It is expected that such figures will from now on be made a regular yearly part of the statistical work of the service. The pulp manufacturers will cooperate through their trade organization, the Newsprint Manufacturers Association.

Figures will be collected to show the amount and cost of different kinds of pulp wood consumed in the different states. Comparative figures are to be compiled to show consumption during 1899, 1914, and 1916. The report is expected to be ready at an early date.

EDUCATION ADVANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"I know of nothing better which justifies hope for the future of South Carolina than the record of the progress of higher education in the State during the last 25 years," said Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., while in Columbia recently. "In 1891 there were but 1400 students in all the colleges. In 1916 more than 5000; in 1917 there were 1210 students; in 1918 there were 420; the value of buildings in 1891 was hardly \$900,000, in 1916 it is nearly \$3,500,000; in 1917 the total endowment was less than \$600,000, in 1916 it is \$1,500,000; the total income for current expenses in 1891 was approximately \$250,000; in 1916 it is nearly \$800,000.

STILLS ARE DISMANTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBANY, Ky.—Fifteen old copper stills, many of them in good condition, have been torn down and the debris sold for junk during the past few months. The stills have not been in use since the county went dry several years ago. The high price of copper induced the owners to demolish them. There were eleven distilleries in Laurel county six years ago.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION TO HOLD CONVENTION

Use of Schools as Community Centers to Be Advocated by Miss Margaret Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Civic improvement along several lines will be discussed at a three-day meeting of the American Civic Association, which will hold its twelfth annual convention here beginning Wednesday, Dec. 13. Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will preside at the first afternoon session, when the discussion will be chiefly as to the use of schools as community centers. She is expected briefly to outline the progress of this movement. Her personal efforts in this respect have been largely centered in the schools of the District of Columbia and she is one of the promoters of a measure now before Congress to give the people of the national capital the right to use the educational facilities of this city for all branches of community work.

There will be other addresses delivered at the opening session which are expected to attract community workers throughout the country. The first is an address by Dr. Henry E. Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education on the progress of this same schoolhouse movement and the other by Percy Mackaye, poet, author and playwright, who will expound the doctrine of community drama.

A representative of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will outline the work of that organization in the interest of conservation of national resources and a report will be filed by the National Municipal League on the advances in city administration methods.

The Ontario Horticultural Association, an organization interested in the beautifying of Canadian cities and towns, will present an account of its activities during the past year, and the American Society of Landscape Architects, which deals with the scientific and artistic improvement of municipalities in this country, will report. The American Institute of Architects, through Charles H. Whittaker, editor of its official publication, will outline its general efforts in civic improvement.

On Wednesday night, the delegates of the convention will be the guests of the Washington Real Estate Board, at which time officials of the War Department are expected to outline the plans of the Federal Government for the improvement of Potomac Park, the District of Columbia's future municipal playground.

At the opening of the second day's session on Thursday morning, Jesse Lee Bennett, of Baltimore, Md., will read a report of the association's committee on unneccessary noises—will be read by Mrs. Imogen Oakley, of Philadelphia, Pa. A feature of this session will be a film production written by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

On Thursday afternoon the session will be devoted to a discussion of country planning. Addresses and papers will be given by Prof. Frank A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., who will preside and talk on "Road Uses and Classifications"; by the Hon. Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Loan Board, who will discuss "The Economics of Good Roads"; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of Chicago, who will speak on "The Lincoln Highway and Other National Roads," and Prof. H. R. Francis of the State College of Forestry, who is expected to speak on "Planning and Planting Country Roads."

The annual address of the president of the association, J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., will be delivered at the Thursday evening session. He will discuss "War-Time Tenencies in Civic Advance."

MOBILIZATION OF CANADIAN MAN POWER PLANNED

National Service Week to Be Utilized for Census of Available Men in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the mobilization of the man power of the Dominion to direct it to best serve in industrial and military work, the National Service Commission will announce a national service week. R. B. Bennett, M. P., director-general of National Service, will issue a card to every male between the ages of 16 and 65 to be filled in and returned during the national service week.

Two millions of these cards will be issued, and it is understood that the services of Canadian postmasters will be requisitioned to issue them.

This has nothing to do with recruiting, but the object is to secure an accurate inventory of the number of men available for the vital industries such as agriculture and munitions manufacture. There is nothing in the cards which can be interpreted as showing a tendency toward conscription, but of course the number of men available for recruiting will be ascertained.

Sir Robert Borden, to assist in national service work, will address a series of meetings in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria. He will at the same time appeal for 100,000 more soldiers to complete the Canadian army of 500,000 men.

Andrew Alexander

548 FIFTH AVENUE

New York

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PROHIBITION MAKES GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Four More Cities Swing Into the No-License Column, Making Eight of Fifteen Holding Elections Against the Saloon

Big gains for no license, including the swing of four additional cities to the "no" column, were made at the municipal elections in 15 Massachusetts cities yesterday. Fall River, Haverhill, Leominster and Taunton were the license communities which voted against the saloon. Others of the license cities decreased their "yes" majorities, while the four "no" cities which held elections yesterday continued their antisaloon policy by substantial margins.

Fall River's swing to prohibition was the most notable of the day. Last year it voted for the saloon by a majority of 1869 and yesterday cast a "no" majority of 1502. Taunton, which has been "wet" since 1900, went "dry" yesterday by a majority of 178. Haverhill's "no" majority was 96. Leominster voted the saloon out by a majority of 334.

One of the most significant gains for no-license was that of New Bedford, where a saloon majority of 3239 last year was cut to 500 yesterday. Pittsfield did not come up to the expectation of the temperance leaders by abolishing the saloons there but did reduce its "yes" majority to 99.

Cambridge succeeded in increasing its long standing majority against the saloon, following an appeal from church pastors and civic organizations to the voters to attend the polls lest a light vote be utilized by the saloon interests to turn the city "wet."

Changes in the personnel of municipal departments featured several of the city elections, notably in Haverhill, where Mayor Albert L. Bartlett, who figured prominently in connection with the failure to suppress the "Leyden riot," was defeated for reelection. In New Bedford, Charles S. Ashley, who has been Mayor for 17 terms and has sought the office 22 times, "came back" for an eighteenth term.

The other cities of the Commonwealth will hold their annual municipal elections either Dec. 12 or Dec. 19. Boston's comes the 19th.

Brockton, the first city alphabetically among the 15 which held elections yesterday voted against the saloon for the nineteenth successive year by a vote of 5850 to 4635. Stewart B. McLeod, Republican, won in the three-cornered contest for Mayor, defeating William L. Gleason, Democrat, and Joseph LaCouture, Socialist. Mr. McLeod obtained 5680 votes, while the Democrat and Socialist candidates polled 4544 and 590, respectively.

Cambridge, which under the new charter had no mayoral election this year, elected the two candidates for School Committee who had been recommended by the Cambridge Public School Association, Mrs. Ferdinand W. Reed and Thomas F. Murphy. Herbert M. Bridye, the Democratic Citizen candidate, was low man. The vote was: Murphy, 9716; Mrs. Reed, 8006; Bridye, 5866.

A contest of general interest was in Ward 4 for ward councilor, where Councilor George F. Mullett, Republican Citizen, defeated John B. Welch, Democratic Citizen. The next closest contest was in Ward 8 for ward councilor, where Councilor Charles H. Slea, Democratic Citizen, defeated Herbert B. Harris, Republican Citizen.

Fall River, besides changing from "yes" to "no" on the license saloon question, reelected Mayor James H. Kay, Republican, by a plurality of 3417 over his Democratic opponent, former Representative Edmund P. Talbot, former Alderman William C. Dredge. Independent-Republican, finished third in the contest. The Republicans also retain a large majority on the Board of Aldermen.

The firemen's pension proposition was defeated by a 107 majority.

Gloucester chose John A. Stoddart for Mayor over Percy E. Wheeler by a vote of 2337 to 1570. The city continued its saloon policy by a majority of 506. This is one of the few license gains of yesterday's election, the majority in Gloucester last year being 278.

Haverhill changed from "wet" to "dry" by a majority of 96, and defeated Mayor Albert L. Bartlett for reelection, choosing Leslie K. Morse by a vote of 4464 to 3570. Mayor Bartlett had been charged with failure to suppress the riot April 3, when a meeting at which Thomas J. Leyden of Somerville was to have spoken on the subject of Roman Catholicism and the public schools, was broken up by a mob. Mr. Morse made this the main issue of his campaign, and his election is regarded as an indication that the majority of the voters disapprove of the course taken by the municipal authorities on that occasion.

Holyoke reelected Mayor White by a plurality of 345 votes and the city remained in the "wet" column, the vote being: Yes 4066, no 3594. The majority for license was several hundred less than last year. As a result of the license contest, a record-breaking vote, totaling 3483, was cast.

Leominster elected no mayor this year. However, 3228 of the 4190 registered voters went to the polls and swung the city back into the dry column, after it had been wet for two years. The vote was: Yes 1315, no 1649.

The voters accepted by a vote of 1400 to 1023 the act providing one day off in five for the firemen. On the police pensions referendum, 1357 voted no and 984 yes.

Marlboro elected William T. Pine, Republican, as its Mayor, over John P. Rowe, Democrat, by a vote of 1527

ELECTION RESULTS IN FIFTEEN CITIES

City, Mayor, Politics and City Government	License			
	1916	Yes	No	1915
Brockton, Stewart B. McLeod, R. R.	4,635	5,850	4,070	5,765
Cambridge, None, —, N. P.	3,654	6,700	5,192	5,216
Fall River, *James H. Kay, R. R.	6,852	8,354	6,464	4,595
Gloucester, John A. Stoddart, N. P. N. P.	2,124	1,618	2,043	1,765
Haverhill, Leslie K. Morse, N. P., N. P.	3,932	3,988	3,898	3,166
Holyoke, John J. White, N. P. N. P.	4,066	3,584	4,377	3,721
Leominster, None, —, N. P.	1,315	1,649	1,603	1,436
Marlboro, William T. Pine, R. R.	1,753	1,179	1,924	1,228
New Bedford, Charles S. Ashley, C. C.	7,072	6,572	7,776	4,537
Northampton, A. J. Morse, R. R.	1,771	1,509	1,988	1,444
Pittsfield, William C. Moulton, R. R.	3,436	3,337	3,588	3,469
Salem, None, —, N. P.	2,571	3,018	2,972	3,612
Springfield, Frank E. Stacy, R. R.	6,498	5,756	5,111	3,497
Taunton, None, —, N. P.	2,713	2,891	3,044	2,766
Waltham, *Eben J. Williams, R. R.	1,417	2,587	1,481	3,180

*Reelected. N. P.—Non Partisan.

C—Citizens Party.

to 1427. The city remained in the "wet" column by practically the same margin as last year, by a vote of 1763 to 1179. An issue of purely local interest was held on the question of whether the office of city marshal should be made permanent. The proposal was defeated by a vote of 1692 to 1067.

New Bedford polled about 90 per cent of its registration in a close election where the mayoralty and license questions were uppermost. Charles S. Ashley, who has served the city as Mayor for 17 terms at different times, was returned to office, defeating Mayor Edward R. Hathaway, who has held the office for two years, by a vote of 7325 to 5742. The city's former big license majority was cut to 500, the vote this year being: Yes 7072, no 6572. Last year the license vote was: Yes 7776, no 4537. The sentiment aroused over recent court cases, in which the evils of the liquor traffic have been forced on public attention, was held largely responsible for the reduced license vote.

Northampton remained in the "wet" column but the margin was cut from 544 last year to 262. The vote was: Yes, 1771; no, 1509.

A. J. Morse, the Republican candidate for Mayor, defeated his Democratic opponent, Harry E. Blackwell, by a vote of 1732 to 1590.

Pittsfield elected William C. Moulton, Republican, over Henry Travers Jr., Democrat, by a majority of 382 votes. The city went wet, by a majority of only 99—the smallest since 1906. The license vote was yes 3436, no 3337.

Salem continued in the no-license column by a vote of 2786 to 2548. There was no mayoral election. A majority vote was cast on the referendum to reimburse Mrs. Dora Polansky for damage caused her property by city building inspectors, but since the vote in favor did not equal one-third of the registered male vote the reimbursement cannot be made, according to the ruling at City Hall, said to be based on State law.

Springfield reelected Frank E. Stacy, Republican, for its Mayor for the next two years, and cut down the lead for license to 737 votes. This is the smallest margin the saloons have had in years. The totals were 6483 for license and 5756 against. On the referendum to adopt the federal charter plan or continue with the present plan, the federalists were defeated by a majority of 2910. The vote was 7344 for the present plan and 4425 for the repeal of the present charter and adoption of the federal plan.

Mr. Stacy's plurality for Mayor was 2307. Charles F. Spelman, the Democratic candidate, receiving 4927 votes. About 50 per cent of the vote was polled, and about 10 per cent of the women eligible to vote on school questions cast ballots.

Taunton abolished the saloon, which it has had continuously for 16 years, by a vote of 2891 to 2713, following a vigorous no-license campaign, in which recent liquor court cases were made an issue. There was no mayoral election this year. The total vote cast was a record-breaker.

Waltham used the voting machine for the first time in its municipal elections. Although the polls closed four hours later than usual, the results were known three or four hours earlier.

Mayor Eben J. Williams, Republican, defeated Harry P. Trainor, Democrat, obtaining 2205 votes to his opponent's 1867, a majority of 338 votes. The city remained in the no-license column by vote of 2567 to 1417. Last year the vote was 3180 no, and 1481 yes. An exceptionally small vote was cast.

PRICES OF FISH HAVE ADVANCED OVER LAST YEAR

Wholesale prices at the Boston Fish Pier have been higher during the last three months than in the corresponding period last year, though the fish receipts have been as high if not higher than last year.

Fish prices last June generally were only about 25 cents a hundredweight higher than in 1915 and in some cases nearly \$2 lower. By August the prices had advanced, however, until steak cod was selling for \$10.75, which had been bringing \$9.50 in the previous year. On Oct. 2, haddock was \$4 higher, per hundredweight, than in 1915, although steak cod was from 50 cents to \$1 lower and cusk sold for the same. One of the exceptions this year was on Nov. 2 when practically all kinds of fish were selling lower than in 1915. The receipts on this day were 283,800 pounds of fresh groundfish as compared with the 255,800 pounds brought in on Nov. 2, 1915.

A comparison of prices at the pier on Dec. 5, 1915, and yesterday gives this result. Haddock sold per hundredweight, wholesale, from \$1 to \$1.25 higher this year; steak cod was \$3.34 to \$4.50 higher; market cod was \$2.25 to \$3 higher; pollock was about \$1.20 higher; large hake was \$3.25 to \$3.50 higher and cusk was \$1.50 to \$1.90 higher.

The voters accepted by a vote of 1400 to 1023 the act providing one day off in five for the firemen. On the police pensions referendum, 1357 voted no and 984 yes.

Marlboro elected William T. Pine, Republican, as its Mayor, over John P. Rowe, Democrat, by a vote of 1527

DOWNFALL OF TAMMANY HALL TO BE SOUGHT

President Wilson's Aid to Be Asked in Effort to Relegate New York Bosses to Political Oblivion—Want New Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Democrats in New York State, who believe that the great accession of independent voters to their party in the West at the recent election, means the beginning of a new era for the national Democracy, are clamoring for a new State leader to dislodge Charles F. Murphy. Whatever plans there may be to dislodge the Tammany chief they are still in the nebulous stage, but there is no doubt that the old and increasing foes of the Murphy leadership are bolder than ever since President Wilson proved he could be elected without the aid of New York. Their battle cry is: "New leadership and reorganization to advance the ideals of President Wilson."

The Board of Engineers recommends that the main channel be dredged to a mean low tide depth of 40 feet with a width from 900 feet to 1100 feet at the outer end. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$1,545,000. An initial cash appropriation of \$400,000, with contract authorizations for the remainder, is recommended.

The shoals which now contract the width of the inner channel and basin of Lynn harbor are to be removed, the \$54,463 available on this project being sufficient to complete it this year.

The sum of \$24,000 is recommended to redredge the channel of the Mystic and Malden rivers. Of the \$215,217.94 available for the improvement of the Fore River at Weymouth, \$15,317.94 will be used to remove shoals from the present 18-foot channel. The remainder will be utilized for the construction of the approved 24-foot channel as soon as the \$100,000 to be appropriated by the State, the city of Quincy and the Fore River Works becomes available. The channel of the Neponset River between Commercial Point and the Neponset highway bridge should be widened to 175 feet, states the report, \$36,225 being recommended for this purpose.

BOSTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The chief of

engineers reports \$185,318 available

for improvements in Boston harbor for the fiscal year 1917. This sum will be sufficient, he thinks, for repairing the seawalls and maintaining dredging operations in the present 35-foot channel.

The Board of Engineers recommends that the main channel be dredged to a mean low tide depth of 40 feet with a width from 900 feet to 1100 feet at the outer end. The estimated cost of this improvement is \$1,545,000. An initial cash appropriation of \$400,000, with contract authorizations for the remainder, is recommended.

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NOTES VALIDITY ISSUE RAISED IN B. & M. HEARING

Proceedings on Question of Permanent Receivership Interrupted While Counsel Argues Over the Loans of \$13,300,000

Arguments as to whether the validity of the notes of the Boston & Maine railroad, amounting to \$13,300,000, should be raised in the present case, and if so, whether that question should be argued at the present stage of the proceedings, were heard by Judge Morton in the United States District Court today in the proceedings seeking to make the receivership of the Boston & Maine permanent.

It was the contention of counsel, representing minority stockholders, that in endeavoring to prove the solvency of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the lack of any necessity for receivership, they should show that the notes, which constitute the floating indebtedness and which the company, in admitting its inability to pay, agrees to the receivership proceedings, were issued without authority of law.

Attorneys for the company, and it appeared during the session today that Boyd B. Jones, counsel for the petitioning creditor, is really in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad, claimed that the present stage of the proceedings was not the time in which to question the validity of any claims against the railroad and that bringing up such a question would lead to a long hearing and a maze of contradictory testimony.

The hearing today dealt almost exclusively with the records of the meetings of the directors and stockholders, and those who testified were Arthur B. Nichols, clerk of the Boston & Maine; James E. Hustis, president and temporary receiver; Woodward Hudson, general counsel for the railroad, and William J. Hobbs, vice-president in charge of finance and accounting.

Arthur B. Nichols, clerk of the Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation, was on the stand for a short time yesterday, resumed his testimony regarding the records of the corporation at the opening of the hearing today. He identified the circulars and described the form of proxies used in stockholders' meetings.

At the stockholders' meeting on Sept. 5, 1916, Mr. Nichols said he voted proxies representing 95,000 shares. In the corporation records of meetings of directors and stockholders there was no reference to any receivership proceedings until the directors' meeting of Aug. 22.

President James H. Hustis, temporary receiver, was examined by Attorney Asst. P. French, counsel for Francis V. Streeten and the estate of Samuel C. Lawrence. Regarding the suit of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, Mr. Hustis said that he did not know that the rubber company was the holder of a Boston & Maine note until 10 days before the receivership proceedings were instituted.

He declared that he had no knowledge of any negotiations between the rubber company and the directors or any representatives of the Boston & Maine, looking toward bringing the suit, until just before the directors' meeting of Aug. 22.

Mr. Hudson said that he found a petition for a receivership among the papers in the counsel's office of the company in February, 1915. He did not know who drew up this petition. He stated that the petition was sent to George L. Mayberry, another counsel for the company, and in July of this year, a month before the receivership proceedings, he understood that Mr. Mayberry was employing Mr. Jones, who appears in the record of the court as counsel for the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the original petitioner for the receiver. He said that the petition was sent to the Intercontinental Rubber Company for its signature.

Mr. Hobbs was then called to the stand and asked regarding the circumstances under which the notes of the corporation, amounting to \$13,300,000, were issued.

This questioning instigated argument by counsel as to whether the question of the validity of the notes should be taken up at this time, and when the court adjourned for a recess these arguments had not been finished.

NAME TO GO ON BALLOT

In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Braley ordered a writ of mandamus to be issued to compel City Clerk Frederick W. Cook of Somerville to place the name of Joseph Linhares on the ballot for the city election next Tuesday as candidate for alderman from Ward 6. Mr. Linhares called himself "Independent Democrat." The City Clerk refused to consider his name as such, claiming the designation was in violation of chapter 835, Acts of 1913, section 211, unless he styled himself "Democrat Independent." But Judge Braley ruled the two designations were synonymous.

STATION PLANS PROTESTED

At a conference yesterday between Mayor Curley and several city officials on plans for the new Police Station 2, in the rear of City Hall and in City Hall Avenue, Building Commissioner O'Hearn objected to provisions for allowing an auto patrol wagon to enter the basement of the proposed new building and also against erecting the structure to a height of seven stories. The law, he said, provided that a building be not higher than two and one-half times the width of the street on which it fronts. An appeal will be made to the Board of Appeals from the commissioner's decisions.

PETITION TO INVESTIGATE HOURS AND PAY

(Continued from page one)

non-prohibition States only, is not acceptable, if otherwise feasible.

Just what steps he will take to advance the measure, Mr. Randall is not ready to announce, but he has stated emphatically to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is going to do his best for the bill which he believes has a real chance of passage during the present short session.

Banner Unfurled

Suffragists Make Demonstration as President Appears

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A slight demonstration by suffragists occurred while President Wilson was reading his message. Soon after he had started speaking a big yellow silk banner was unfurled from the public gallery by a group of suffrage sympathizers. It bore the inscription: "Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?"

James Griffen, a page, hurried down the aisle, grasped the end of the banner and pulled it down. Mrs. Wilson was sitting in the executive box with other members of the presidential party watching the President closely when the suffrage flag was unfurled.

Corrupt Practice Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Corrupt practice legislation, the Owen Bill, to limit expenditures by any political party for election of President and Vice-President to \$400,000 and to restrict expenditures for election of Senators and Representatives, was made yesterday the unfinished business of the Senate. Senator Owen, who made the motion, said he would press the bill at every possible opportunity until its passage. Senator Penrose introduced as an amendment the old "force bill," defeated in a notable fight 26 years ago, which would give supervision of elections to the Federal Government and prevent disfranchisement of Negroes in the southern states. The amendment was ordered read and must be voted on before disposition of the corrupt practices measures.

Two More Food Resolutions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two more resolutions aimed at the high cost of living were introduced in the House today. One, by Representative Van-Dyke of Minnesota, called for an investigation by the Agricultural, Commerce and Labor departments, and the Federal Trade Commission. The second, by Representative Edmonds of Pennsylvania, called for an embargo on ships that carry wheat, oats, rye, corn and potatoes when they reach certain ports.

Direct Vote Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Abolition of the electoral college and election of President and Vice-President by direct vote was asked in a resolution offered by Senator Shafroth today. The bill also provides for increasing the terms of the President and Vice-President to six years. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Peace Resolution Offered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution calling for an immediate conference of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs with the President to formulate plans to bring about peace negotiations among the warring European nations, was offered in the House today by Representative Lindbergh.

Enlisted Men for Annapolis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A wide open door for enlisted men of the navy into the Annapolis Academy was today advocated by Admiral Palmer before the House Naval Affairs Committee. He declared in favor of abolishing the present limitation of 25 appointments yearly from the enlisted service and permitting all to enter who could qualify.

Bill to Restore Militia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Borah today introduced a bill to abolish the National Guard in its present Federal form and return it to the standing it had as a State force before passage of the Hay-Chamberlain bill last summer. The bill was referred to the military committee.

ELECTRICIAN'S PAY RAISED

Because of savings to the city of \$12,229.70 in the cost of lighting with electricity 11 buildings, Mayor Curley yesterday added \$300 a year to the \$1500 salary of John F. A. Swift, chief electrician in the Department of Public Buildings. Fred J. Kneeland, the recently appointed superintendent of buildings, sent Mayor Curley a letter yesterday evening telling of how Electrician Swift's economies and attention to details was saving the city so much money on its electric light bills.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

At a mass meeting of the dormitory students of Radcliffe College last night it was decided that the rules governing chaperons, visits and other dormitory regulations should be administered by the Student Government Association and not by the college office as at present. The hockey team yesterday defeated the Bryn Mawr graduates by the score of 4 to 2.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Interclass hockey closes for the season at Simmons College, this afternoon with a game between the seniors and the sophomores for the college championship. Both teams have been coached by Miss Florence Diall.

EDISON COMPANY PRESIDENT SENT FOR AT HEARING

(Continued from page one)

Proceedings Delayed Following a Controversy Between Commissioner and Counsel

Discussion of issues between Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg and Everett W. Burdett, counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Lighting Company of Boston, featured the hearing before the Gas and Electric Commission on the company's petition to increase its capital stock \$4,505,800.

Mr. Burdett had started to make his opening statement, during which he stated that the question at issue was largely one of bookkeeping. He showed that the company had capitalized property to the amount of \$6,911,000 acquired since the hearing on the last application for increased capital.

Mr. Lewenberg at once took issue with the statement that the matter was one of bookkeeping, asking at the same time if President Charles L. Edgar of the Edison company was present.

"No," answered Mr. Burdett, "I didn't think it was necessary for him to be here."

"I disagree with you, Mr. Burdett," responded Commissioner Lewenberg. "The man who gets \$40,000 a year salary for directing the affairs of such an important company is the man who should be here to supply information in a matter of such moment as this—not employees. This is a question of public supervision; not of bookkeeping."

Gen. Morris Schaff, another member of the commission, agreed at that moment with Commissioner Lewenberg, voicing the opinion that Mr. Edgar should be present.

Chairman Alonzo Weed of the commission then instructed Mr. Burdett to send for President Edgar, which was done and the head of the company appeared in about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Burdett said that it was the first time Mr. Edgar had been absent when the company's petition for increased capitalization was heard.

Charles H. Hodgkinson, superintendent of the statistical bureau of the company, was put on the stand, and he devoted an hour or more to explaining the figures prepared by the petitioners tending to show what the new property consisted of and where it is located. When Mr. Hodgkinson completed his testimony Sidney Homer, superintendent of the construction department, took the stand. He was still testifying at 1 o'clock, when the hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

Company Serves Large Area

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, from which several organizations in Boston are seeking a reduction in rates of electricity for lighting and power purposes, controls the entire electric business of Greater Boston, serving more than 1,000,000 people. The company charges a maximum net price of 10 cents per kilowatt hour for its current and for the year ending June 30, 1915, paid a dividend of 12 per cent on a capital stock of \$20,480,000. At a meeting held last March the stockholders increased the capital stock to \$22,528,000.

In 1886 the Edison Company of Boston was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to operate electric light and power plants in the city and in the suburbs. The company acquired all the stock of the Boston Electric Light Company in 1901 and subsequently purchased its property. The Suburban Light & Power Company also became the property of the Edison in that same year. Since 1903 the company has acquired the properties of many smaller companies in Greater Boston.

BLUE HILLS ROAD CASE POSTPONED

A hearing on the passenger tariff of the Blue Hills Street Railway Company was scheduled by the Public Service Commission today but was postponed until Jan. 9 in order to give the officials of the communities affected a chance to analyze the figures submitted by the company.

The new tariff, providing for five fare zones in place of four and a 6-cent fare in one division of the road, has been in operation about a year. When the commission authorized this schedule, it announced that after a trial of one year the case might be reopened by the towns interested and the present investigation is being carried on as a result of a request of the selection of Canton.

The increase in fares and shortening of fare limits has resulted in an increase of \$1,862.42 in gross revenue and a decrease in net revenue, according to figures submitted by the company. The road cannot continue under present conditions, A. Stuart Pratt, vice-president said today.

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod, of the Public Service Commission, ruled that the question of further increase in fares is not before the board. If the road desires to increase fares it must file a petition according to law.

DEAN OF ART SCHOOL

Mrs. Agnes C. Blake, who resigned as secretary to the State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts last week to take up the duties of dean of the Massachusetts State Normal Art School, has entered her new work. Mrs. Blake was the first clerk of the Massachusetts Board of Education. At its reorganization she became chief clerk with rating as secretary to the commissioner. Her long experience with the board and her wide knowledge of its affairs have made her known to educators throughout the State. Her new position is thought to hold much broader possibilities than the former one.

ADVERTISERS OF COUNTRY OPEN CONVENTION HERE

(Continued from page one)

petitors or competitive goods, and all advertising that may cause money loss to the reader or which tends to lessen confidence in reputable advertising and honorable business.

The sessions, all executive, are being presided over by Edwin L. Shuey, president.

The conference opened at 9:30 this morning, and three sessions will be held daily through Friday. The annual dinner will take place tonight, and the announced speakers include Dean Edwin F. Gay of the Harvard School of Business Administration, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Frank P. Sibley, and President Herbert S. Houson of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

William Boyd, advertising director of the Curtis Publishing Company, was to speak today on the Curtis plan of circulation-getting from the standpoint of the advertising director. Other addresses scheduled were as follows:

P. S. Collins, general manager, Curtis Publishing Company, on "Sympathy Circulation: 1—Scholarship Plan, 2—Boy Salesmen, 3—Agents, Regular and Special."

F. W. Nye, advertising director Today's Magazine, on "Selling the Consumer: 1—Viewpoint of the Consumer, 2—Breadth of Field, 3—Sales Possibility, 4—Effect of Editorial Policy."

H. L. Vonderleth, circulation manager Today's Magazine, on "Circulation: 1—Net, 2—The Church Plan, 3—Club Raisers, 4—Premiums."

A. C. G. Hammesfahr, vice-president and general manager Collier's Weekly, on "Circulation as it Affects the Advertising Columns, 2—What Collier's Stands for in Trade-Mark Circulation." (Mr. Hammesfahr will be accompanied by G. J. Kennedy, vice-president of Collier's Weekly.)

George E. Cook, editorial director of the Mother's Magazine, on "Installment Plans; 1—Best Known Plans in Use; 2—Plans Discarded and Why."

C. E. Burns, circulation manager Farm and Home, on "Farm Paper Circulation; 1—Circulation Blank; 2—Methods; 3—Effect of Editorial Policy."

B. A. MacKinnon, circulation manager Pictorial Review, on "What Circulation Is; 1—Net; 2—Duplication; 3—Renewals; 4—Returns; 5—Subscription Plans; 6—Circulation Blanks."

O. M. Blackman, president Blackman-Ross Company, New York, and president of the Advertising Agents' Association, on "The Agent's Viewpoint; 1—Recognition; 2—Commission; 3—Fee Basis."

After the address by each selling representative, members of the association will be invited to ask pertinent questions, either regarding the publication which he represents or germane to the subject he has discussed.

It is announced that the program of discussions for Thursday and Friday is based upon records of the association showing the needs of its members and the problems which they have met and attempted to solve within the eight months. This takes the discussion out of the realm of the academic and assures continued interest and instruction.

WOMEN CANVASSING FOR MR. ABRAHAMS

The women voters of Boston are rallying to the support of Henry Abrahams for the School Committee in a way which bodes well for his election, according to the Henry Abrahams citizens' committee, which opened offices in the Ford Building yesterday.

Armed with literature setting forth Mr. Abrahams' qualifications, for the position, which is to be filled at the coming city election, Dec. 19, women are making a house-to-house canvass of various sections of the city. A number of women's organizations are inviting the candidate to address them on his ideas on the needs of the schools and how they should be met, and women are volunteering to speak in behalf of his candidacy.

MILTON HONORS GUARDSMEN

Milton men who recently returned from military service on the Mexican border were honored at a reception at the Town Hall last night. James S. Russell, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, presented a medal to each



On many, many shopping lists is the name of the woman friend to whom



A Dainty SILK BLOUSE Is the Gift Ideal

Let us glance at the variety of lovely things listed below. Where else in New England could you find such a treat in WOMEN'S BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES?

At 5.75

Plaid silks. Embroidered nets. Radium laces and chiffon or Georgette. Embroidered Georgettes in flesh and pink.

Crepe de chine in flesh, white and suit shades. Gros de Londres taffetas. Paisley-lined nets. Black mesaline with high collars of lace.

At 6.95

White and flesh crepes de chine with frills. Lace-trimmed Georgettes in flesh and white. Beaded Georgettes daintily hemstitched.

Hand-embroidered Georgettes with frills, in white only. Striped taffetas in suit shades.

At 7.95

Lace-trimmed nets with frills. Georgettes, hand-embroidered in self tones, beaded. Satin-trimmed Georgettes in white and flesh.

HIGH FOOD PRICES LAID TO TWELVE NEW YORK MEN

(Continued from page one)

from England or America, as we grow more.

"Of course many of our dealers dislike the fair price system, but that isn't allowed to stop the regulation. What the dealers who disliked the system say and think is not allowed to cloud the issue."

Eggs Down in Chicago

Boycott Credited With Six-Cent Drop in Ten Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The price of eggs broke again yesterday on the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, claimed to be the largest in the country, making a six-cent drop in 10 days. The probability is that no more high prices for eggs will be heard of this winter and there is a very fair possibility that still lower prices will prevail.

The immediate cause of the decline appears to be the report of eggs in storage of Dec. 1 issued by the American Warehousemen's Association. This report, taken from five warehouses, showed 1,336,000 cases in storage as against 2,040,000 cases on Dec. 1, 1915, a shortage of 704,000 cases. The shortage shown by the figures of Nov. 1, was 881,000 cases and the speculators had looked for a shortage of close to 900,000 cases on the December report. The disappearance of 181,000 cases of shortage in one month showed that the public was not up to usual consumption and rendered holding for high prices risky.

Signs of unloading were seen at once. Twenty-nine cars were sold on the board at the new low figure, which represents a decline of \$720 a car in 10 days.

The price is 31½ to 32 cents, as against 38 ten days ago, and it was said by those in close touch with the board that they were likely to go below 30. South Water Street men credit weather conditions with being the chief factor in the decline. It has curtailed consumption they say, and has brought on the new crop.

The chief hope of dealers desirous of higher prices is a change in conditions which they insist will send eggs up. That the boycott and general agitation have had their effect on driving the price down is admitted on South Water Street.

Jury Inquiry Proposed

Special Investigator Anderson Tells of Food Cost Investigation

A special grand jury may be called by the Federal Department of Justice to examine witnesses on various phases of the food situation, according to George W. Anderson, special investigating attorney of the department, who announces that this method of securing information on the whole situation is being considered by the Federal authorities for some district, possibly Chicago or New York.

Governor McCall stated today that he has under consideration for appointment to the Massachusetts Commission, which will investigate the high cost of living, Robert Luce, chairman of the special legislative commission which investigated the high cost of living in 1910; James J. Storrow, a member of the Boston City Council, and Melvin T. Copeland, assistant professor of marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The names of the two other members under consideration were not announced.

In the meantime the investigation of practices by certain cold storage plants by Attorney-General Attwill is well under way. Mr. Attwill and former Representative David W. Murray held a second conference yesterday after which it was stated that the evidence already presented warranted action by the legal department, but what form that action will take, aside from the investigation already started, is still undetermined.

Lines of cooperation between the Federal Department of Justice and other Federal departments will probably be definitely fixed today in Washington where Mr. Anderson, accompanied by his special assistant, Edward A. Adler, is scheduled to meet officials of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission.

"We already know enough to say that much, but probably not all, of the absurd rise in prices is due to hysterical, panic-stricken, bunched buying," said Mr. Anderson before leaving Boston for Washington yesterday. "The American business public apparently does not know how to handle a 'seller's market.' The 'bear' and not the 'bull' is apparently the same business man in these times."

Leo A. Rogers, who has been Mr. Anderson's assistant in antitrust matters for more than a year, resigned yesterday to enter private practice in New York. Mr. Anderson has recommended Francis G. Goodale of Weston, Harvard Law School '05, for the position.

Yesterday's decline of two cents a dozen in the price of fresh eggs was followed by a decline of one cent this morning. A decrease in the price of cold storage eggs, either the last of this week or the first of next week, is predicted by Dr. P. H. Mullowney, deputy commissioner of the Boston Health Department.

He says that eggs which have been held in cold storage in New York and Pennsylvania for the legal maximum of eight months will be taken out in large numbers in the next few days. He thinks that many of these eggs will be shipped to Boston where the law allows their cold storage for a year. Whether these eggs will be held in cold storage in this State for a year, after eight months' storage in

the other states, he says, will largely depend on the vigilance of the inspectors of the Federal Government.

Coal Being Conserved

Large Stock at Head of Great Lakes Depended Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—There is no real danger of a coal shortage in the Northwest, but careful conservation of the stocks on hand at the head of the Great Lakes must be the rule, in the judgment of coal dealers here. The docks at the head of the lakes are the source of supply for the greater part of the Northwest. The coal is brought here by boat during the summer and transshipped. The close of navigation is imminent.

Up to Nov. 30 the receipts of anthracite have been 1,294,200 tons, as compared with 1,557,720 tons for the same period last year. This means a shortage of more than 250,000 tons in itself. On top of this was the fact that the stocks last spring were much lower than a year ago, being almost exhausted.

The receipts of bituminous coal, on the other hand, have shown a big increase. During the season they have aggregated 7,665,400 tons, as compared with 6,494,391 tons in the same period a year ago. The bituminous coal movement is of less interest to the average householder, as it is used chiefly for commercial purposes, but this year it may be necessary to use it to a much greater extent for heating.

Duluth coal docks are turning down orders from the country for coal, on account of the car shortage. They are so far behind in their orders now that they have called their salesmen off the road, and are filling only contract orders. No local orders are refused, but the demand is such that if the car situation permitted the local stocks could be exhausted in a very few weeks.

Ore cars may be available to handle coal after the close of the navigation season. There are about 22,000 ore cars in this district which will be idle during the winter months, and if necessary they can be used, providing the roads give permission. The Great Northern is the only road owning any great number of ore cars, which also serves an extensive territory with coal.

If the situation should become acute, North Dakota has extensive lignite deposits which are available, and all rail shipments in ore cars could be made in cases of emergency.

Milk Producers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A large number of milk producers from the middle West, South and East, meeting here in conference in the marketing of whole milk yesterday in conjunction with the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, took steps toward the organization of a national federation of milk producers. The object of this federation is to unify the interests of producers the country over in regard to price. Final details will be worked out today with an attorney from Madison, Wis., familiar with such organization.

A national union is designed to operate to prevent one group of producers acting as strike breakers for distributors in other parts, for instance, preventing one section sending milk 500 miles to depress the price of milk where the producers are making an attempt to raise it. It was also proposed that hereafter all producers over the country treat for milk contracts on the same day.

Testimony that farmers had been selling milk at below cost and that milk strikes had raised the price a cent a quart in many places the last six months was given. Prof. B. H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin presided at the meeting.

G. W. Anderson in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Assistant to the Attorney-General George W. Anderson, in charge of the nationwide Department of Justice investigation into high living costs, arrived in Washington today to confer with department heads here. He will see Secretary Houston, Secretary Redfield and representatives of the Interstate Commerce and Federal Trade commissions. He will probably see the President also. Mr. Anderson held a conference with Assistant Attorney-General Todd at which, it is said, plans were formulated to investigate produce associations of the country.

Chicago Packers Summoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Subpoenas were issued today for heads of the big packing industries to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, investigating food prices and conditions here. Louis F. Swift, Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co., Edward Morris, Thomas E. Wilson, J. W. Brown, head of the Armour produce department, and others were summoned.

FRAGMENT SOCIETY MEETS

The Fragment Society, said to be the oldest sewing circle in Boston, observed its centennial anniversary yesterday at the home of Mrs. J. Theodore Heard, 20 Louisburg Square. The members appeared in the costume of the 1816 period and dinner was served in old colonial style. Officers elected are Mrs. Frederic A. Turner, president; Mrs. William L. McKee, vice-president; Mrs. Richard J. Monks, secretary; Miss Anna A. Hough, treasurer; Mrs. Frederick B. Allen, Mrs. S. Parker Bremer, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Mrs. Henry R. Heard, Mrs. Henry Endicott, Jr., Mrs. J. T. Heard, Mrs. B. P. Clark, Miss Gertrude E. Hayden, Mrs. Charles F. Perry, Mrs. John H. Rice, Mrs. Clarence Burrage, Mrs. Henry S. Shaw, Mrs. George B. Sanger and Mrs. C. I. Thayer, board of managers.

DECEMBER PUBLIC WALKS ARRANGED

Public walks arranged by the Boston public walks committee for December will take in the Back Bay Fens, the Middlesex Fells, Bellevue Hill, and the Blue Hill Reservation. These excursions are open to people of Boston who wish to become better acquainted with the various parks and other opportunities for recreation around the city.

The schedule as announced by the committee: Dec. 9, starting from the John Boyle O'Reilly statue at the Boylston Street entrance to the Fenway through the Back Bay Fens; Dec. 10, from Franklin Field to Castle Island; Dec. 16, from Forest Hills to Bellevue Hill; Dec. 17, same as preceding route; Dec. 22, through the Middlesex Fells; Dec. 24, same as preceding route; Dec. 30, a combination pathfinding hike and walk in the Blue Hill Reservation; Jan. 1, same as preceding route. All walks start at 2:30 p. m.

MUSICIANS ELECT OFFICERS

Boston Musicians Protective Association, Local 9, A. F. of L., elected officers yesterday as follows: Frederic C. Kingman, president; W. A. Barrington-Sargent, vice-president; Herman P. Liehr, secretary-treasurer; Elie H. Aitken, trustee for three years; Max I. Krueke, George Lee, Carl Leisinger, Alex J. Smith and Walter M. Smith, members of executive board, and William A. Barrington-Sargent and William G. Dodge, delegates to national convention. The officers elected for the Relief Society are I. H. Odell, president; C. Brigham, vice-president; J. F. Tobin, clerk; J. E. Campbell, treasurer; Max Gebhardt, trustee; W. W. LaLonde, librarian; G. Goddard, F. Sordillo and F. L. White, committee on claims.

BOSTON STREET CARMEN

Returns of the Boston Street Carmen's election were announced yesterday and show a complete overturn. William Thompson was elected president over former President Matthew J. Higgins. John J. Lyons defeated Timothy A. Burns for vice-president. Other officers elected are: Miss Margaret Brattin, assistant recording secretary; John W. Hurley, recording secretary, and Coleman S. Joyce, sentinel. The members of the executive board elected are: Matthew McCarthy, Division 1; P. J. O'Neill, Division 2; Matthew J. McLaughlin, Division 3; John Dahill, Division 5; William T. Sharp, Division 6; C. J. Dwyer, Divisions 7-8; James Cannon, Division 9; Peter Rourke, Bartlett Street shops; James Bird, Albany Street shops and power and maintenance men; Peter J. Murphy, car repairman, and Timothy J. Mahoney, maintenance of way.

EXCISE TAX HEARING

Because of uncertainties as to the meaning of certain phrases in the communication tax law the hearing on the petition of the Springfield Street Railway Company for a revision of the excise tax, levied by the towns on its tracks, was postponed until Jan. 16, 1917, yesterday. Counsel for the towns and the company were ordered to reach an agreement on the interpretation of the doubtful phrases, and failing in that, they will confer jointly with the commission before the merits of the case will be heard. The municipalities represented by counsel yesterday were Monson, Palmer, Springfield, West Springfield, Wilbraham, Ware, East Longmeadow, Agawam, Russell, Huntington, Westfield and Ludlow.

KIRCHWEY URGED AS WARDEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the Prison Association of New York has recommended that George W. Kirchwey be chosen as Thomas Mott Osborne's successor as warden of Sing Sing Prison. A letter pointing out Mr. Kirchwey's qualifications for the place was forwarded to Superintendent of Prisons Carter, and a copy also will be sent to Governor Whitman. Mr. Kirchwey succeeded Mr. Osborne as warden after the latter's retirement last January, and held the position for about six months. It is expected that the appointment of a new warden for Sing Sing, whoever he may be, will be announced by Superintendent Carter within two weeks.

ADAMSON LAW SUIT SUSPENDED

By an agreement filed in the United States District Court yesterday by U. S. Dist. Atty. George A. Anderson and John L. Hall, the latter representing the New Haven Railroad, no further action in the suit of the New Haven against the United States to prevent the enforcement of the Adamson Law will be taken here until the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision on the constitutionality of the act.

SUBURBAN NEWSDEALERS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Suburban Newsdealers Association took place at the Boston City Club yesterday. Harry B. Center, assistant professor of journalism at Boston University, gave a talk on a system of uniform accounting, marketing and distributing daily and weekly papers. These officers were elected: O. P. Chase, Andover, president; E. S. Ball, Waltham, and J. C. N. Parker, Woburn, vice-presidents; E. P. Hunt, Weymouth, secretary-treasurer.

MR. ABRAHAMS INDORSED

At a meeting of the Ward 10 Democratic Club, held at 493 Broadway, South Boston, last evening, Henry Abrahams was indorsed as a candidate for the Boston School Committee. A committee was appointed to assist the campaign for him in that ward. An address was given by P. Harry Jennings, president of the Boston Central Labor Union. Former Representative Edward F. McGrady presided.

LOWER PRICES ON SUGAR EXPECTED

Granulated sugar is selling at 30 cents a 100 pounds lower in bulk at Boston wholesale grocers' today than yesterday, although the retail price continues at 8 cents a pound. Refineries yesterday reduced their quotations from \$7.50 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots to \$7.20 and from \$7.60 a 100 pounds in 20-barrel lots to \$7.30. This is the first change in wholesale and refinery prices since Oct. 20, when an advance of 15 cents on 100-pound lots was announced by refineries and the wholesale dealers quoted \$7.80 per 100 pounds in less than 20-barrel lots.

On Oct. 23 the retail price was advanced to 8½ cents a pound but was reduced to 8 cents a pound by the present price on Nov. 21.

Continued reductions in sugar until the first of the year are expected by wholesale and retail grocers. Cuban mills start grinding about the middle of this month, a buyer said, and it is customary for the concluding quotations for the old sugars to approximate those of the new. Before the European war new sugars were sold, wholesale, at about \$3.50 to \$5.50 a 100 pounds at the first of the year. However, with increased cost of operation and scarcity of bottoms to transport the Cuban and island sugars to United States refineries the corresponding price has been raised about one cent a pound, wholesale. This year the quotations are expected to reduce to \$6.25 to \$6.50 a 100 pounds, wholesale, by the first of the year, so that the retail price will be about 7 cents before the winter is over, dealers say.

PERMISSION TO LAND SUPPLIES IN ATHENS

The Rev. Robert Chambers of Boston, secretary of the Armenian and Syrian Internal Relief Fund, received word from the Rev. James L. Barton today to the effect that the French Government has granted permission for the American naval collier Caesar to land supplies for relief work in Syria and Armenia.

Dr. Barton, who is chairman of the relief organization, was notified of the action of the French Government in New York early today by cablegram. Dr. Chambers says that permission has already been received from the Turkish Government to have the clothing and food supplies from the collier distributed by a unit of the American Red Cross, which is now engaged in relief work in Armenia and Syria.

REFORM LEAGUE HAS NEW IDEAS AND MONEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"A definite, constructive policy, which will bring new ideas, new money and new men" was announced by the National Civil Service Reform League on Tuesday at its thirty-sixth annual session here. The policy, it was explained, "provides for a legislative agent in Washington, a publicity man and a research man, who will assist the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the Civil Service Law, and the use of \$40,000 in promotion of legislation. The money already has been contributed." Richard A. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., was reelected president.

KANSAS DAILIES ACT ON PAPER SHORTAGE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Owners of 25 Kansas daily newspapers, who said they were confronted with the possibility of being unable to get print paper, met here Tuesday and took steps to meet the alleged crisis by delegating George W. Marble of the Ft. Scott Tribune-Monitor, to present their case to the Federal Trade Commission in Washington and also to make the Kansas delegation in Congress acquainted with their extremity.

SALE RUMORED OF EDDY COMPANY

OTTAWA, Ont.—That the E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., has been sold to Montreal interests for a price approximating \$9,000,000, is a rumor current here, which President G. M. Millen will neither confirm nor deny. The plant is one of the largest producers of paper and matches in the world. It was founded in 1854 by Ezra B. Eddy of Vermont.

FORMER SENATOR BAGLEY NAMED

Former Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston was today named by Col. Cyrus B. Adams, director of the Bureau of Prisons, to be deputy director in place of John B. Heberd, resigned. The salary is \$3500 a year, subject to the approval of the Executive Council. Mr. Bagley will take office on next Monday.

WOMAN'S PARTY EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Woman's Party expended \$50,036.17 during the campaign, according to the statement filed with Clerk Trimble of the House today. Contributions totaled \$51,220, leaving a balance of a little more than \$1000. Of the amount collected, \$24,284 was in sums of \$100 or more.

DR. DYER TO BE SPEAKER

It is expected that Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, and Miss Florence G. Curtis of the Boston School Committee will address the meeting of the Equal Suffrage League of Ward 7, to be held on the fifth floor, 240 Huntington Avenue, Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

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WHAT TO GIVE

For \$2.95 you can give an Indian blanket robe.

For \$

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MAKES REPORT

William G. McAdoo Says Owning to Federal Reserve System Present Prosperity Was Made Possible — Farm Loan Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo was made today for the past year, and contained much interesting matter and reviews on important subjects at issue recently.

The Federal Reserve system comes in for considerable complimentary comment from Mr. McAdoo, who says the present prosperity of the country could not exist without this agency. Referring to the International High Commission, formed to take action on recommendations of the first Pan-American Congress, the report says that the court promises to be a complete success. The blanket construction of Federal buildings throughout the country is condemned and customs recovery of large funds taken by fraud from the Government is highly commended.

The report, in part, reads as follows:

"During the past year the prosperity which set in so strongly during the fiscal year 1915 has grown in strength and volume and is now widely diffused throughout the United States. Fundamental economic conditions have never been more sound. In all lines of industry efficiency of organization and production have reached the highest point in the country's history. General confidence in the future, great enterprise and development have been marked characteristics of the year.

"The financial strength of the United States—the greatest in our history—gives us a commanding position in world finance. We have been transformed from a debtor into a creditor nation. On Nov. 1, 1916, the stock of gold coin and bullion in the United States was estimated at \$2,700,136,976, an increase of \$714,597,804 in the past 16 months. This is the largest stock of gold ever held in the United States or in any other country of the world. Through the operations of the Federal Reserve System and with our abundant supply of gold as a basis, the credit resources of the United States have become more than sufficient for home demand, and we have been able to finance our great domestic and foreign trade without strain and to extend vast amounts of credit to other nations throughout the world.

"The experience of the past two years has brought into strong relief the value of the Federal Reserve System. It is not too much to say that our great prosperity could not exist without it. The increasing strength and efficiency of the Federal Reserve banks have enabled them to enlarge their direct service to the business community through the introduction of a definite and comprehensive system for the par clearance of checks throughout the country.

"It would have been impossible to finance our vast domestic and foreign trade without the facilities provided by the Federal Reserve System. Not only has it met the normal and extraordinary needs of business, but it has established confidence securely. Business has been able to go forward without apprehension, and the several crises which the country has faced in its international relations during the past two years have been accompanied by no disturbances, and have caused not even a tremor in the financial world. The crops of 1915 and 1916 were financed without difficulty, and to the great advantage of the farmers, and the industrial troubles which at one time seemed imminent, because of the threatened railway strike last summer, were not accompanied by the slightest financial uneasiness.

"The farmers of the United States have suffered more than any other class of our people from a lack of essential credits, both short and long time, to carry on their business properly. The Federal Reserve Act expressly recognized agricultural or farmers' paper, and put it on an equality with the best commercial paper—giving it, in fact, an advantage over commercial paper by making agricultural paper of six months' maturity, or less, eligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks, while commercial paper with a maturity longer than 90 days is ineligible for rediscount by Federal reserve banks.

"The Federal Reserve Act also conferred upon national banks a power they had never before possessed, namely, to make loans on farm mortgages not exceeding five years in length. This makes it possible for the national banks of the United States to lend over \$500,000,000 on such short-term farm mortgages. Reports to the Comptroller of the Currency show that on June 30, 1916, the national banks the country had lent \$45,737,000 to farmers on mortgages of this character.

"The Federal Farm Loan Act creates a system under which the farmers of the country will be able to borrow money on farm mortgages at low rates of interest and on long time, namely, from five to 40 years, and, by means of small annual installments to retire or repay the entire principal and interest within the period of the loan. Thus the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Farm Loan Act have covered the entire field of farm credits, the former by providing the short-time loans needed by the farmer and the latter by furnishing the long-time amortization loans which are essential to the full and free development of agriculture, in so far as credit is necessary to such development.

"Acting upon the suggestion made in my annual report for 1915, the Congress appropriated in the act approved

Feb. 7, 1916, \$40,000 for the maintenance of the United States section of the International High Commission, and authorized the section to cooperate with the other sections of the commission in taking action upon the recommendations of the first Pan-American Financial Conference.

"The commission has sought to deal with practical questions in a practical manner. The work that it is doing may be described as of two kinds. With questions of public finance and commercial law it is itself working out and submitting constructive proposals. In the other subjects it is trying to bring about more hearty and persistent cooperation and more effective coordination of effort and resources on the part of those agencies, public and private, within whose province these other subjects fall. The tangible results achieved in the first year's operation of the office of the commission warrant the belief that the method selected for dealing with these problems has been the correct one and gives great promise of success.

"The commission has devised a plan under which commercial travelers may operate freely in all countries signatory to proposed international treaty on the subject. The various State and municipal fees would be consolidated into one national fee, and the samples carried by commercial travelers would be dispatched more promptly. Both the financial conference and the high commission have laid much stress upon the importance of facilitating the work of these indispensable factors of modern commercial intercourse; and as a result of a resolution adopted at Buenos Aires the Argentine Government is now discussing a legislative measure providing for the federalization of provincial license fees.

"The commission earnestly hopes that the numerous postal interests of the American Republics will be coordinated and protected through the establishment of a permanent American postal union. In 1911 a South American Postal Congress was held at Montevideo, and the commission urged the holding of a second congress, this time Pan American, for the purpose of organizing a permanent postal union at Montevideo. Such a body would act as an international clearing house for all postal matters, would draft postal conventions, and would probably bring about universal 2-cent postage in this hemisphere in a short time.

"The expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$9,813,085, notwithstanding the increase in the activities of the customs service and the added work incident to the enforcement of the seamen's act. This indicates an actual saving as compared with the previous year of \$117,176, a decrease from the expenses of conducting the service in 1914 of \$628,093, and in 1913 of \$1,118,349. This decrease in cost was made possible by improved methods and by the installation of modern devices of performing office work. The expenditures for the purchase of such improved devices in this year preventing a further reduction in operating cost.

"The total number of employees during the fiscal year has decreased from 7079 to 6881. The average compensation of the employees during the same period has increased \$26 per capita, from \$1311 to \$1337.

"During the last three years a vigorous campaign has been carried on against frauds on the revenue. Frauds running back many years have been uncovered, many of the guilty parties have been prosecuted and convicted and millions of dollars have been turned into the Treasury. The amount of revenue which the United States Government has lost, as revealed by the investigations conducted by the department during the past three years, makes transactions of the 'Whisky Ring' look like petty larceny. Frauds amounting to more than \$50,000,000 have been uncovered, and \$22,505,576 has been recovered by the Government on account of such frauds and on account of back taxes that have been evaded. This is \$2,700,000 greater than the entire cost of the internal revenue service for these three years.

"May I respectfully say that as a result of my study of the public building question for the past three years and my experience gained in the administration of the laws relating to the designing, construction, and operation of public buildings through the supervising architect's office, I am convinced that the methods pursued by the Congress for the past 15 years of providing Federal buildings through so-called omnibus public-building bills have resulted in the construction of many public buildings in small towns and localities where they are not needed, and at a cost which is clearly unjustified by any actual requirements of the communities in which they are erected. The conclusion is irresistible that authorizations for public buildings in these small communities are too frequently dictated by local reasons and without regard to the best interests of the Government.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to enlist sufficient men to man properly the various cutters of the coast guard because of the low rates of pay in the coast guard as compared with the existing rate of pay in the merchant marine for like services. Since the coast guard must obtain its men in competition with the merchant marine it is earnestly recommended that the Congress either increase the present rates of pay in the coast guard or reenact section 2754 of the revised statutes, which latter action would enable the Secretary to increase the rates of pay of enlisted men to meet the wages paid in the merchant marine for like services. Action in this important matter is imperative.

"Aviation has now advanced to such a stage that air craft can be advantageously used to supplement the present equipment of the coast guard in saving life from shipwreck and searching for derelicts, and as the service must operate as a part of the navy during national emergencies the aviation equipment and personnel of the coast guard cannot fail to be of value as a military asset in any plan of national defense that may be adopted by

the navy. I therefore strongly recommend that ample funds be provided in the first deficiency appropriation bill that may be passed at this session of Congress.

"The general fund of the Treasury was charged during the fiscal year 1916 with \$17,503,728.07 for Panama Canal account without the sale of bonds. Of this sum \$9,239,563.49 for construction work is reimbursable from proceeds of bonds when sold. The difference, \$8,264,264.38, for fortifications and miscellaneous accounts, is by law not to be so reimbursed. The total amount expended for the canal from the general fund to June 30, 1916, reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold, was \$225,711.200.17.

"On June 30, 1916, the balance in the Treasury of the United States (exclusive of credits to disbursing officers) was \$178,491,418.58, as against a balance (excluding credits to disbursing officers) on June 30, 1915, of \$104,105.78, showing an increase for the year of \$74,321,309.80. This was the largest balance in the Treasury at the close of any fiscal year since June 30, 1908. The ordinary revenues of the year were \$779,684,552.49, an increase of \$87,180,107.37 as compared with 1915. Internal revenue receipts for the year increased \$97,032,382.78, and customs receipts increased \$3,339,173.42. Miscellaneous receipts, including those from land sales, showed a decrease of \$13,251,448.83.

"The ordinary disbursements held by the bank depositaries on June 30, 1916, including the public funds to the credit of the Treasurer's general account, United States disbursing officers, and money in transit was \$178,536,175.57, an increase of \$85,205,648.63 since June 30, 1915.

SECRETARY LANE ANNOUNCES MANY CHANGES IN STAFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Probationary appointments, temporary appointments, extensions, promotions and resignations approved by the Secretary of the Interior Department are as follows, says the Post:

Probationary Appointments—General Land Office, Christian S. Dietz, New York, mineral examiner, \$1320. Patent Office, Henry D. Billings, D. C., messenger boy, \$420. Geological Survey, A. Reed Towner, New York, under clerk, \$900.

Temporary appointments authorized by Civil Service Commission—Geological Survey, George C. Bittorf, Maryland, lithographic map engraver, \$65 per month. Bureau of Mines, Charles S. Davis, Pennsylvania, junior fuel engineer, \$1200.

Extension of temporary appointment authorized by Civil Service Commission—General Land Office, Otto F. Bendig, District of Columbia, packer, \$720. Reinstate—Patent Office, Newton Landon, Pennsylvania, assistant messenger, \$720.

Promotions, Land Office—Thomas J. Tyding, Missouri, clerk, \$1200 to \$1400; James Y. Hamilton, Colorado, clerk, \$1200 to \$1400; Francis H. Jenkins, Virginia, clerk, \$1000 to \$1200; Louis E. Hoffman, New York, copyist, \$900 to clerk, \$1000. Bureau of Mines—Oliver C. Ralston, Colorado, assistant metallurgist, \$1800 to metallurgist \$2400; William B. Plank, Pennsylvania, junior mining engineer, \$1500 to assistant mining engineer, \$1800; Jacob Barab, Pennsylvania, junior explosive chemist, \$1380 to assistant explosive chemist, \$1500; George F. Hutchinson, New York, junior explosive chemist, \$1200 to \$1380; Miss Sarah M. Benson, Wisconsin, under clerk, \$900 to \$960; George S. Crumbaugh, Virginia, under clerk, \$840 to \$900.

Resignations—General Land Office, Mrs. Emma L. Young, Florida, clerk at \$1400. Patent Office, Harry H. Gordon, Ohio, third assistant examiner at \$1800; Joseph K. Schofield, Massachusetts, third assistant examiner at \$1800; Clarence L. Berry, Arkansas, laborer (classified), at \$540; Walter F. Boswell, Maryland, messenger boy at \$480. Bureau of Mines, Howard H. Barker, Colorado, junior chemist in radio-activity at \$1380.

"For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, the total receipts from the personal income tax were \$67,943,594.63, an increase of \$26,897,432.54 over the preceding year. Of this increase \$1,878,777.84 represents the amount assessed upon reports of revenue agents. The increase is more than 65 per cent over the collections of the previous year. The total receipts from the corporation income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, excluding \$20,977.10 collected under the act of July 18, 1914, as income tax on railroads in Alaska (38 Stat., 517), were \$56,972,720.88, an increase of \$17,288,189.17. The amount of additional taxes assessed against corporations on the basis of revenue agents' reports was \$5,808,393.65. The total collections represent an increase of more than 45 per cent over the previous year. The total receipts of income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, exclusive of the income tax on railroads in Alaska, were \$124,916,315.51.

"The cost of collecting \$1 of internal revenue was \$0.014.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Admiral Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford, recently raised to the peerage as Lord Beresford, has been sometimes a sailor and sometimes a politician. The second son of the Rev. John, the fourth Marquess of Waterford, he entered the British navy as a cadet on the Britannia, and became a commander in 1875. In 1874, however, he had become Conservative member of Parliament for Waterford, and he retained the seat until 1880. In 1882 he became a captain, and from 1885 to 1889 he was back in Parliament as member for the east division of Marylebone. In this period he was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1886, resigning in 1888, on the question of the strength of the fleet. The incident which first brought him prominently before the public occurred in 1882, when he commanded the Condor in the bombardment of Alexandria, receiving the medal with clasp, bronze star, and third class Medjidieh, and being specially mentioned in dispatches for gallantry. Lord Beresford landed at Alexandria after the bombardment, and organized a regular police system. He was with the Nile expedition, 1884-5, and commanded naval brigades at the battle of Abu Klea, Abu Kru and Mettemeh, when he was mentioned for gallantry. He was in command of the expedition which rescued Sir Charles Wilson's party in "Safia," when the boiler was repaired under fire, and was specially mentioned in dispatches for gallantry, and also in the speeches in both Houses of Parliament, in the vote of thanks for operations in the Sudan. He was in command of the steam reserve at Chatham, 1893-6, back in Parliament from 1897 to 1900, rear admiral in the Mediterranean, 1900-2, member for Woolwich in 1902, and commanded the Channel squadron from 1903 to 1905, becoming admiral in the following year. He held the important post of commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet from 1905 to 1907, and of the Channel fleet from 1907 to 1909. In 1911 he retired, but in 1910 he had been returned as Unionist member of Parliament for Portsmouth. He has written a number of books and many articles, and has delivered innumerable speeches on his special subjects.

Arthur Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, who has heard his critics in their den and gone to the annual meeting of the National Civic Service Reform League, held in New Haven, Conn., to meet the charges which its officials have brought against him, is a Texan, and one of Mr. Bryan's intimate friends and loyal lieutenants. A graduate of the University of Texas, a lawyer by profession, he came to congressional lawmaking duties in 1899 with an excellent record as general adviser and as judge. From 1899 to 1913 he sat in the House of Representatives from Texan districts. Then he was invited by President Wilson to join the Cabinet and was assigned the postal service to supervise.

William Lawrence, who announces that, under his direction and leadership, \$3,500,000 of a \$5,000,000 pension fund for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been pledged, is the bishop of that sect in the eastern half of Massachusetts. A native Bostonian, with eminent ancestors among whom were some of the leaders in the industrial development of New England in the Nineteenth Century, he has shown unusual ability as an administrative conservator of the property of the churches, and censor of methods of finance. Consequently when this largest project of its kind ever attempted in the United States began to take form he was called in, and for the time being was relieved of his regular duties. Prior to following Phillips Brooks in the episcopate, Bishop Lawrence was a professor in and then dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., which always had broad-church leanings. Bishop Lawrence is a trustee of Wellesley College and a fellow of the corporation of Harvard University.

Robert Ernest Vinson, newly inaugurated president of the University of Texas, at Austin, is a Presbyterian clergyman of eminence in the South. A native of South Carolina, he went in his youth to Texas and studied at Austin College, graduating in 1896. Deciding upon the ministry as a calling, he went north to Virginia and entered Union Theological Seminary. Later he went to the University of Chicago for special work, but this followed his first pastorate at Charlestown, W. Va. Then he moved to Austin, and joined the faculty of the Presbyterian Divinity School there situated, becoming its president in 1908. In 1909 he was given supervision of the denominational educational institutions throughout the State, and has made his mark as an administrator. He is now called into the service of the larger circle of the State.

CHARLES HUMBERT DEMANDS BIG GUNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Charles Humbert sees in recent events in Rumania still another proof of what he is never tired of proclaiming: the necessity for more guns and more munitions. Is it to be supposed that the reverses suffered by the splendid armies of Rumania were altogether due to the military genius of von Mackensen and of von Falkenhayn? he asks. No, it was von Mackensen's big guns which destroyed, at a point several kilometers behind the Rumanian front, the railway line which connected the Rumanian army with its base. It was these powerful guns, produced unremittingly by the Easen works, which silenced the Rumanian field artillery, broke their lines, interrupted their communications and obliged them to retreat. It was a success gained by Krupp, whose

industrial army is being daily increased. Could anything more unmistakable be needed in the way of a lesson? Shall we continue to rely on numbers, obstinately refusing to consider by far the most important factor, modern guns? There is no doubt that men are wanted, that moral qualities are supreme factor, and that modern warfare demands of the soldier the highest moral virtues, and a heroism even greater than was called for in former days. But men without material can do nothing. In spite of their valor, the 900,000 Rumanian soldiers, with insufficient artillery, are not equal to the support which 2000 big guns would be to the Allied cause. Have we at last realized that war is an industry, and that the one important point is not the number of hands employed but the effectiveness of the machinery? Victory, let it once more be said, depends on the munitions factories.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Notwithstanding submarine activity England's overseas trade continues to expand. For the month of October the total exports amounted to £44,715,248, which represents an increase of just under 40 per cent, as compared with the total for the same month of 1915, and is very nearly up to the prewar figure for October, 1913. Imports aggregated £81,135,376 for the month, which is a gain of 19.64 per cent; as compared with the same period a year ago, and is no less than £9,405,000 ahead of the prewar month of October, 1913.

Analyzing the imports it is found that foodstuffs at £37,244,589 contribute £6,299,855 to the total increase, while among the raw materials cotton is the chief contributor with an advance of £3,154,410, and oil seeds is the next largest with a gain of £1,603,172, and wool shows a rise of £893,928. Among the manufactured articles, the gains and losses very nearly offset each other, the total increase only amounting to £118,998. Other metal manufactures are up £359,606, whereas cotton and silk fabrics have dropped nearly half a million between them. Chemicals register an advance of £626,911, and boots are also £587,801 higher. Carriages and motors are £546,221 lower.

Among the exports foodstuffs have increased £668,281, and under the heading of raw materials coal is well to the front with a rise of £1,460,321; wool is £215,239 down. Among the manufactured articles there is a gain under every heading with the exception of new ships, where there is a drop of £41,714. The following are the chief gains among the manufactured articles: Cotton goods £3,016,548, woolen goods £1,529,671, chemicals £956,858, apparel £776,875, iron, steel and other metals manufactures £657,091.

The gains, in some cases, are very naturally partially accounted for by the rise in prices; for instance the imported foodstuffs have certainly expanded in the bulk imported, but hardly to the extent which their sterling value indicated, and among the raw materials imported the rise in the prices of cotton, wool, leather, and petroleum probably represents the major portion of the increase. The volume of coal exported is actually less than for October, 1915, but the value shows a substantial increment.

NAMES OF BORDEN AND KITCHENER USED

TORONTO, Ont.—The Geographic Board of Canada, says an Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire, has renamed what has been known as Carleton Point on the east end of Prince Edward Island on the Straits of Northumberland. It is hereafter to be Borden Point, after Sir Robert Borden. The port and car ferry terminal will be known as Port Borden.

The name of Kitchener has been given to a mountain in Jasper Park at the headwaters of the Sunwapta River. This peak was formerly known as Douglas.

QUEENS UNIVERSITY PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Ont.—The Very Reverend Daniel Gordon has resigned as principal in Queens University, but is acting until a successor has been appointed. The senate of the University has placed in Grant Hall a life-size portrait of him in his academical robes by E. Wyly Grier, of Toronto, Can.

COMPULSORY SAVING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The order of April, 1916, which introduced compulsory saving in Berlin, has proved of great value. At first youths were allowed to retain from their wages the sum of 18 marks, but this sum was raised to 21 marks, and a third of the surplus, the remainder being deposited for them in a savings bank by their employers. Many accounts show 1000 marks to their credit. Under the compulsion scheme there have been opened in Berlin savings banks 33,345 accounts, which represent 1,155,487 marks.

NEW ARMY REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MUNICH, Germany—It is announced that, in accordance with an arrangement made with the Prussian War Office, the Bavarian War Office has ordered the military authorities no longer to employ at the front the last remaining sons of families which have already lost several members in the fighting.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The public library to be erected in Cleveland, O., will be the fourth and final structure in what is known as the Cleveland Group Plan of public buildings. The other structures are the Federal Building, County Courthouse and City Hall. Librarian William H. Brett, who has held this position for 32 years, says that Cleveland is to have in this \$1,800,000 building a remarkably complete institution. The building is to differ from most of the leading libraries of the country, he says, in its absence of a permanently located stack. Instead of massing the volumes in a fixed spot, they will be distributed through the building in such a way that the books of any department may be stored together and adjacent to the readers' space in that department. This will enable users of the library to find desired books much more quickly than was possible under the former system. There will be as few fixed partitions as possible and the physical arrangement of the reading rooms will be made extremely flexible. The plan of the library calls for general and special reference and reading rooms on the first floor; a periodical reading room, technical and special libraries, and a large exhibition room on the second floor; a music library and administration offices on the third floor; a large newspaper reading room, reserve book storage and work rooms in the basement. The Cleveland Public Library, which now contains some 500,000 volumes in its main building and 27 branches, is believed to have the highest per capita circulation of any library in the United States. The new building will provide space for 2,000,000 volumes.

Having received a moving picture machine as a gift the public library in Youngstown, O., plans to show films Saturday afternoons to the children and Saturday evenings to adults. The pictures already secured include "David Copperfield," "Alice in Wonderland," "Ramona," "Treasure Island," "Les Misérables" and some of Shakespeare's plays.

The officers of the American Library Association for 1916-17 are as follows: President, Walter L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.; first vice-president, Harrison W. Carver, Pittsburgh, Pa.; second vice-president, George H. Locke, Toronto, Ont., Canada; secretary George B. Utley, Chicago; treasurer, Carl B. Roden, Chicago. The executive board consists of the president, vice-presidents and the following: Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Judson T. Jennings, Seattle, Wash.; Matthew S. Dudgeon, Madison, Wis.; Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.

At the public library in Haverhill, Mass., any book except a work of fiction that has been in circulation less than eight weeks may be reserved on the payment of 1 cent for a postal notice, which is mailed as soon as the book becomes available.

Horton, Kan., is to have a free public library. The movement to get it established is in the hands of various women's organizations, and the city commissioners have granted the use of a room in City Hall. Here 20 current magazines and newspapers are on file.

The uniform sign which has been adopted by the county free libraries of California is said to have the enthusiastic approval of every one. It is 17 inches by 12 inches and shows against an orange background a circular design in white and black with the words, "County Free Library, California," grouped around five well-filled book shelves. According to an item in California news notes, the need for such a uniform sign has been felt from the beginning of the county free library, because of its rapid growth covering more and more counties and covering more and more completely the counties that have put it into operation. Branches spring up wherever a location can be found. It may be in a barber shop, a store, factory, school or home. Later, as there is time to raise funds, the bungalow library building, or buildings with reading rooms and recreation halls are built, and the library branch is moved into these more suitable quarters.

DOMINION-WIDE PROHIBITION URGED

M. CAMBON AND ENGLISH GENEROSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the French embassy lately a check for £100,281, the sum raised by the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield's appeal on France's Day (July 14) for French wounded.

The Lord Mayor, in making the presentation, said he was there as the representative not only of the City of London but of the whole of the cities, boroughs and communities of the United Kingdom and some of those overseas, to hand over to His Excellency the substantial amount raised on "France's Day" in aid of the London committee of the French Red Cross Society. This was the second year of the collection, and this year's contributions, in spite of the many calls and claims which the war had entailed upon every one, were highly representative of that deep well of sympathy which they throughout the Empire possessed for their great and gallant allies with whom they had been fighting shoulder to shoulder ever since this cruel and detestable war was suddenly thrust upon them. Referring to Verdun, he said, whatever else had happened or might hereafter arise during the war, nothing could dim or attenuate in the slightest degree the glory of the French defense of that

fair city. It was today a source of immeasurable pride and satisfaction that after a continuous siege lasting 10 months, and costing many hundreds of thousands of lives, the enemy had sustained a bitter defeat in an enterprise upon which he had staked his all.

M. Paul Cambon, in reply said, the generosity of England was no new thing to him. Even before the war he often had occasion to appeal to it, and every time he found that England, and more particularly the City of London, was most favorably disposed toward their charities. Alliances were made by politics; they were the business of diplomats like themselves. Alliances were cemented by war, in every kind of sacrifice. But the true union of hearts was only accomplished by charity, and when this war came to an end the union of their two countries, founded on charity, on the remembrance of British generosity, would be truly fruitful and lasting.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Title Registration

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN—With the promulgation by the Supreme Court of the rules and forms for the operation of the Torrens land title system, the citizens of 42 counties and five cities in Virginia are now free to exercise their option to register their lands. The practical effect of the system will be to do away with the absurd and expensive duplication of work in the searching of titles, every time a piece of property changes hands or whenever an owner wishes to secure a loan or to transfer his loan to a new borrower. The new system will be found of especial timeliness in connection with the new Rural Credits Act. The certificates issued under the authority of the State will be promptly accepted as evidence of title, making for promptness in the negotiations of the loans under the new loan law. We trust the time may soon come when the whole State will come under the provisions of the new law.

Farmers and State Railways

TORONTO NEWS—It is declared that Western farmers will not submit to any solution of the railway problem that stops short of nationalization. This may be true, but unfortunately the evidence is not conclusive. When the Grand Trunk Pacific project was imposed upon the country Liberal Ministers at meeting after meeting told Western farmers that if they wanted nationalization of railways they should not vote for the Laurier Government.

Notwithstanding this resolute opposition to State railways, a large majority of the grain-growing constituencies returned Liberal candidates. It cannot be said that they voted against protection, rather than against State railways, for protection was hardly an issue in the contest. For 15 or 20 years there has been continuous discussion of railway nationalization in Canada, but we are still without much evidence that the people are in favor of public as against private ownership of railways. In our judgment there never was much to be said in favor of the policy of building private railways at public expense. Sooner or later no doubt this will be the common feeling of the Canadian people. But the chances are that the battle for railway nationalization has only begun.

Citizenship Tests

PEORIA (ILL.) STAR—Judge Landis, on the Federal bench in Chicago, is quoted as saying that if the United States is to maintain inviolate its traditions and institutions as a free government it must require of applicants for citizenship at least a reasonable conception of the spirit of our institutions and a willingness to absorb them and abide by them. This is the most sensible declaration on this subject that we have seen. The Government of the United States is now paying for the laxity of past years in its immigration laws and the manner in which they have been administered. It cannot be denied that the influx of vast numbers of ignorant immigrants has had its effect upon our institutions. Many of these people come to this country imbued with ideas wholly at variance with a republican form of government. Judge Landis' idea, therefore, that greater restrictions be placed around the admission of these people to a full participation in suffrage, is worthy the consideration of all thoughtful men. This vote played no small part in the recent election.

TENTH AND BROADWAY

JOHN WANAMAKER
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHSThe Jewelry Store
Specializes in Fine
Not-Too-Costly Gifts

Necklaces of Oriental pearls from five hundred to two thousand dollars.

Lavallieres, bar-pins and brooches of diamonds costing around four, five and six hundred dollars.

Diamond scarf pins and cuff buttons from fifty to two hundred dollars.

Diamond rings from several hundred to several thousand dollars.

Gold vanity boxes around one hundred and fifty dollars.

Gentlemen's watches in white gold, for full dress, at a hundred dollars.

Full dress sets around twenty-five or fifty dollars.

Sterling silver (or with china) sherbet sets and bouillon sets between thirty and ninety dollars.

Enamelled novelties for the dressing table from less than twenty to a hundred dollars each—a complete set of seventeen pieces in white and gold enamel makes up for seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Antique English silver card trays from fifty-five to several hundred dollars.

Picture frames of sterling silver from a few dollars to twenty-five.

Fourteen-karat gold jewelry in wide variety of giftable articles, including finger rings, between ten and fifty dollars.

Field glasses and barometers of approved scientific manufacture between twenty and seventy dollars.

These prices are not precise. They are intended merely to indicate special grades which can be bought to unusual advantage in the WANAMAKER JEWELRY STORE.

There are costlier gifts, of course, and many that cost very much less, but the groups noted are specialized to an economic degree.

The favor of your inspection
and comparison is invited

AMERICANS PURCHASE CANADA PULP MILL

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—One of the

largest deals ever made in Canadian pulp plants was consummated when the Bryant Paper Company of Kalamazoo and the Oxford Paper Company of Rumford Falls, Me., closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of the Edward Hartington Pulp & Paper Company of St. John, N. B. The consideration was \$3,000,000 and culminated negotiations pending for more than three months. A total of 372,000 acres of land was involved.

The new company was organized as the Nashawak Pulp and Paper Company and offices will be maintained in New York City. Improvements on the mill property, costing \$250,000, will be made immediately, insuring a capacity of 120 tons daily of sulphite pulp. The officers are P. J. Chisholm, president; L. M. Bickford, vice-president; F. E. Tufts, treasurer; L. H. Drummond, secretary, all of Brunswick. F. P. Milham and W. B. Milham of Kalamazoo are heavy stockholders and directors.

That we regard it as the most immediate duty of the Dominion Government to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Patriotism demands vigorous action against the foe without.

The Lord Mayor, in making the presentation, said he was there as the representative not only of the City of London but of the whole of the cities, boroughs and communities of the United Kingdom and some of those overseas, to hand over to His Excellency the substantial amount raised on "France's Day" in aid of the London committee of the French Red Cross Society. This was the second year of the collection, and this year's contributions, in spite of the many calls and claims which the war had entailed upon every one, were highly representative of that deep well of sympathy which they throughout the Empire possessed for their great and gallant allies with whom they had been fighting shoulder to shoulder ever since this cruel and detestable war was suddenly thrust upon them. Referring to Verdun, he said, whatever else had happened or might hereafter arise during the war, nothing could dim or attenuate in the slightest degree the glory of the French defense of that

E. H. Fielding & Co.

Milliners

Important Reduction Sale

Now in progress</

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON TO OPEN SEASON WITH CORNELL

Orange and Black Has Five Basketball Teams Practicing for Intercollegiate Championship Series Which Starts Dec. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's basketball team will open its league season on Dec. 16, when it faces Cornell at Ithaca. Prospects for a good season are fairly bright, and if Coach F. W. Luehring can succeed in developing one or two new players of equal ability with the veterans remaining from last year's team, a championship aggregation should be the result.

The biggest gap to fill, of course, will be that left vacant by the graduation of Capt. J. B. McTigue '16, at center. McTigue was the best in the league last season, and was considered by some experts to be one of the best centers the East has ever seen. It was largely his wonderful playing that gave Princeton a tie with Pennsylvania for first place at the end of the regular season last winter. R. B. Force '16, T. J. Davies '16 and J. E. Butterworth '16 will also be missed.

But none of those played in every game, as did McTigue, and competent substitutes were on hand for them even last year.

Capt. Cyril Haas '17 has played every position on the team. It is not yet known whether he will be used as a guard or forward this season. He is naturally a guard, and can do the best work in this position, but owing to the team's weakness in forwards, and also to the fact that he is a very good shot, he will in all probability be shifted to the forward line. Haas is also valuable as a foul shooter. He seldom misses a thrown goal from foul. He was late in reporting for practice this year because of football, but he has now entirely caught up with the rest of the squad.

Of the other members and substitutes of last year's team, D. M. Paulson '17 is the best. He is small, but has a lot of agility and a remarkable shooting ability. W. B. Rahill '17 and P. W. Foster '17, both guards, are also on hand, so that a good nucleus is left upon which to work.

It is almost impossible to speculate as to the personnel of the team at this early time. H. G. W. Parmee '19, L. B. Flinn '18, W. A. Eddy '19 and C. W. McGraw '18, the football player, are all likely men.

There have been five teams practicing daily so far, and the squad will probably be further increased from time to time.

DATES GIVEN FOR COMING EVENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The complete schedule of racquet and court tennis fixtures as announced Tuesday shows that New York has been left out of the court tennis championship in both singles and doubles. The singles championship was held here a year ago and the doubles in Philadelphia, but now both events have been transferred to Boston. The racquet championship in both singles and doubles, however, comes to New York. A year ago Boston held these events. The schedule is as follows:

Jan. 13—Intercollegiate, racquets and court tennis, New York; at Philadelphia; 30 intercollegiate, racquets and court tennis, Philadelphia, at New York; 23 National championship, racquets doubles, New York.

Feb. 11—National, squash racquets and intercollegiate, Boston; 19-24—National racquets singles championship, New York.

April 2-7—National, court tennis championship, singles, Boston; 9-14—National, court tennis championship, doubles, Boston.

HARVARD CLASS GAMES PLAYED

The first two games of the Harvard interclass football championship series were staged in the Stadium Tuesday afternoon. The seniors were defeated by the freshmen, and the sophomores were defeated by the juniors. Both games resulted in 6-0 scores and the final game will be played this afternoon between the freshmen and juniors.

All varsity, freshman and scrub players are barred from the class games. In Tuesday's games substitutions were frequent since most of the players were not in condition for the hard playing.

HOLLENBACH TO COACH NEXT YEAR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Despite an unfortunate season, Syracuse University has no intention of cancelling the coaching contract of W. M. Hollenbach, which has another year to run. Each of the 17 members of the athletic board believes that Hollenbach is a capable coach and will produce results in 1917.

Coach Hollenbach expects to secure some excellent material from the freshmen squad of this year, and many of this year's freshmen will secure places on the varsity next fall. M. F. Horr will act as assistant coach again, and Coach Hollenbach may secure some backfield player from another university to assist him in coaching the backs next season.

THREE GAMES IN METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS

Princeton - Squash Club Defeats Heights Casino—Yale Wins From Crescent A. C.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three matches in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis team championship series of 1916-1917 were played Tuesday afternoon, one of them being in Class A and the two others in Class B. In the Class A match the combined Princeton Club Squash Club team defeated Heights Casino 6 matches to 1, and in the Class B matches, the Yale Club defeated the Crescent A. C. 3 matches to 2, while the Columbia Club defeated the Princeton Club 5 matches to 0.

Long rallies and hard-fought matches featured the victory of the combined Princeton-Squash Club's team over the Heights Casino in a Class A series on the Squash Club courts. O. S. Eldredge prevented a complete shut-out for Casino by easily winning from Van Gerbig, the Squash Club president, by a score of 15-3, 15-8. All five Princeton members were victorious.

The Yale Club was hard pressed to win from the Crescent Athletic Club in a series of the Class B tournament on the Yale courts. Three matches went into extra games, with Livingston, Platt and Lawrence Bradford, both of Yale, and N. F. Torrence of the Crescent combination, victors.

The Princeton Club team was shut out in the five matches played with the Columbia Club on the former's courts in the Class B championship.

PRINCETON-SQUASH VS. HEIGHTS CASINO

C. M. Bull Jr., Princeton-Squash, defeated J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 15-6, 16-17.

W. H. Vanderpool, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. E. Riggs, Heights Casino, 11-15, 15-11, 15-9.

A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, defeated G. Goepel, Princeton-Casino, 8-15, 15-9.

J. Taylor, Princeton-Squash, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-8.

Harold Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. Cattin, Heights Casino, 15-2, 15-6.

O. S. Eldredge, Heights Casino, defeated B. Van Gerbig, Princeton-Squash, 15-3, 15-8.

K. G. Stern, Princeton-Squash, defeated H. Beardley, Heights Casino, 15-6, 15-16.

YALE VS. CRESCENT A. C.

Livingston, Pratt, Yale Club, defeated G. E. Pope, Crescent Athletic Club, 17-15, 15-15, 15-8.

J. Dyer, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. F. Stillman, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-8.

N. F. Torrence, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. C. Tomlinson, Yale Club, 15-6, 15-6.

E. R. Hudson, Yale Club, defeated A. C. Hart, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-7.

L. Bradford, Yale Club, defeated H. Rowe, Crescent Athletic Club, 9-15, 9-15, 15-11.

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON

A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated R. M. Forsythe, Princeton, 15-5, 17-16.

R. L. Strehbe, Columbia, defeated R. Monks, Princeton, 18-15, 15-16.

W. H. Block, Columbia, defeated G. Graham, Princeton, 15-3, 15-4.

Dr. Worcester, Columbia, defeated E. J. P. Carter, Columbia, defeated A. D. Mittenor, Princeton, 15-8, 15-7, 15-13.

BROWN PLAYERS GET SOUVENIRS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of this year's varsity football team at Brown University are today wearing gold footballs as souvenirs of their fall. The souvenirs were presented to the players at dinner given at Elks' Home Tuesday evening.

About 500 attended the dinner, Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island and Mayor Gainer of Providence being among the invited guests. Every member of the varsity, second and third-string elevens was present.

TRINITY NAMES BASEBALL DATES

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Trinity varsity baseball schedule, announced Tuesday, includes games with neither Williams, Wesleyan nor New York University. The schedule follows:

April 20—Hamilton; 21—Massachusetts Middlebury; 25—Vermont; 28—

May 2—Brown, at Providence; 5—Amherst; 6—Worcester; 7—Springfield Training School; 17—Seton Hall; 18—Rutgers, at New Brunswick, N. J.; 23—Connecticut A. C.; 26—Union.

June 2—Boston College at Boston; 9—Rhode Island A. C.; 16—Lehigh.

PICKUPS

It isn't every year that three triple plays are made in a major league championship season, as was the case in 1916.

The Western Association is to have a player limit of 14 next summer and the players will be required to pay their fares when reporting to the clubs.

With his long experience as a major league player and a trial as manager of a Southern league club George Moriarty should make good as an American league umpire.

UMPIRES TO MEET DEC. 10

CHICAGO, Ill.—The National Association of Professional Umpires will meet here Dec. 10, it was announced Tuesday, to discuss measures for the betterment of conditions among umpires in the minor leagues. The umpires contend that a minor league president often retains the services of six umpires, uses four and holds two for part of a season when they are released.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FIELDING RECORDS

FIRST BASEMEN					
	Games	F. O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Mullen, New York	17	128	28	1	1,000
Gainer, Boston	48	362	23	1	.997
Gandil, Cleveland	145	1567	100	9	.995
Pipp, New York	148	1512	99	12	.992
McInnis, Philadelphia	140	1405	96	10	.990
Hillman, Detroit	29	316	17	2	.989
Horton, St. Louis	126	1225	67	15	.988
Judge, Washington	108	935	69	14	.986
Sister, St. Louis	140	1493	66	16	.985
Burns, Detroit	124	1355	54	22	.985
Ness, Chicago	69	269	11	5	.985
Garrison, Washington	62	655	31	15	.984
Pournier, Chicago	12	133	4	3	.979
	85	855	49	20	.978

SECOND BASEMEN					
	Games	F. O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Turner, Cleveland	42	77	135	4	.981
E. W. Collins, Chicago	155	345	415	19	.976
Berry, Boston	94	320	282	13	.974
Lajoie, Philadelphia	22	205	16	1	.973
Howard, Cleveland	165	254	325	16	.972
Pratt, St. Louis	158	438	491	23	.970
Young, Detroit	146	352	417	27	.966
Foster, Washington	35	49	84	5	.964
Jordan, Boston	72	124	213	14	.962
Wainright, Cleveland	39	39	102	16	.959
Morgan, Washington	24	39	76	5	.958
Gideon, New York	82	133	222	16	.957
Mullen, Philadelphia	122	235	341	27	.955
Chapman, Cleveland	20	40	40	4	.952
Lowry, Philadelphia	16	45	38	5	.943
	29	37	43	71	.911
	34	34	71	11	.905

THIRD BASEMEN					
	Games	F. O.	A.	E.	P. C.
Boone, New York	28	21	46	2	.971
Vitt, St. Louis	22	26	39	2	.970
Turner, Cleveland	19	208	385	29	.964
Chapman, Cleveland	36	87	173	10	.962
Stans, Washington	31	65	97	6	.962
Gardner, Boston	147	149	278	21	.953
Leonard, Cleveland-Washington	39	54	115	10	.952
McMullen, Chicago	63	74	117	10	.950
Weaver, Chicago	85	124	230	22	.941
Austin, St. Louis	124	128	274	26	.938
Foster, Washington	84				

JOHAN SVERDRUP OF NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In connection with the one hundredth anniversary of the Norwegian politician, Johan Sverdrup, Prof. Halvdan Koht, in an interesting article in the *Tidens Tegn*, wrote:

"Henrik Wergeland, Johan Sverdrup, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, no names appeal more strongly to the Norwegian nation than these three. Wergeland, the spring gale sweeping over our national 'new land,' the Norwegian flag over our new-found liberty. Bjørnson, the bard of the people in the midsummer of our national strength, and between these two radiant figures, their equal, Johan Sverdrup, the statesman who put into action what the other two had preached and sung, the steady, shining light in our fight for political freedom. His life is the political history of Norway in more than one generation. Nobody consolidated and organized the groping hopes and longings of our people and shaped their future, our present day, as he did. It was in the Storting," the professor continues, "that Sverdrup's work was done, it was there that his life mission was carried out. It has rightly been said of him that he raised the Storting from a county council to a genuine national assembly. As a result it is no longer a link in the State machinery, it has indeed become a power in the State and its political work. And the rise of the Storting is to be attributed to the growth of the people. Sverdrup's work was not confined within its four walls. The greatest of his achievements was the political emancipation of the Norwegian people, among whom he fostered a political will. He was a politician—the first real politician of our present time, the first to make politics his lifework."

"The deeper one penetrates into Sverdrup's life, the more clearly is it seen how he carried politics with him into every relation of his daily life. Only rarely in great personalities does one find their entire energy concentrated on a single task, and never previously had there been such a power in Norwegian politics. It was by this power that he was able to force the entire nation to concentrate its whole attention on the great and vital political questions of the day. The papers he left behind show clearly what his daily thought was—the education of the people to self-government. But it became a hard task to create a political self-conscious people. He suffered disappointment on disappointment, defeat on defeat in the struggle. The best evidence of his lofty purpose is the fact that he never gave up the work, and slowly and by degrees, it was achieved."

"He it was who formed a genuine Left (Liberal) Party in Norway. He organized this party in the Storting and amongst the people, and which was still more, he clearly defined the line for Norwegian, Liberal, Democratic and national policies to follow. The main point in his program was the simple demand, contained in the word 'Statstadsrads-ken.' 'The case of the Cabinet ministers,' or 'Cabinet ministers to sit in the Storting.'

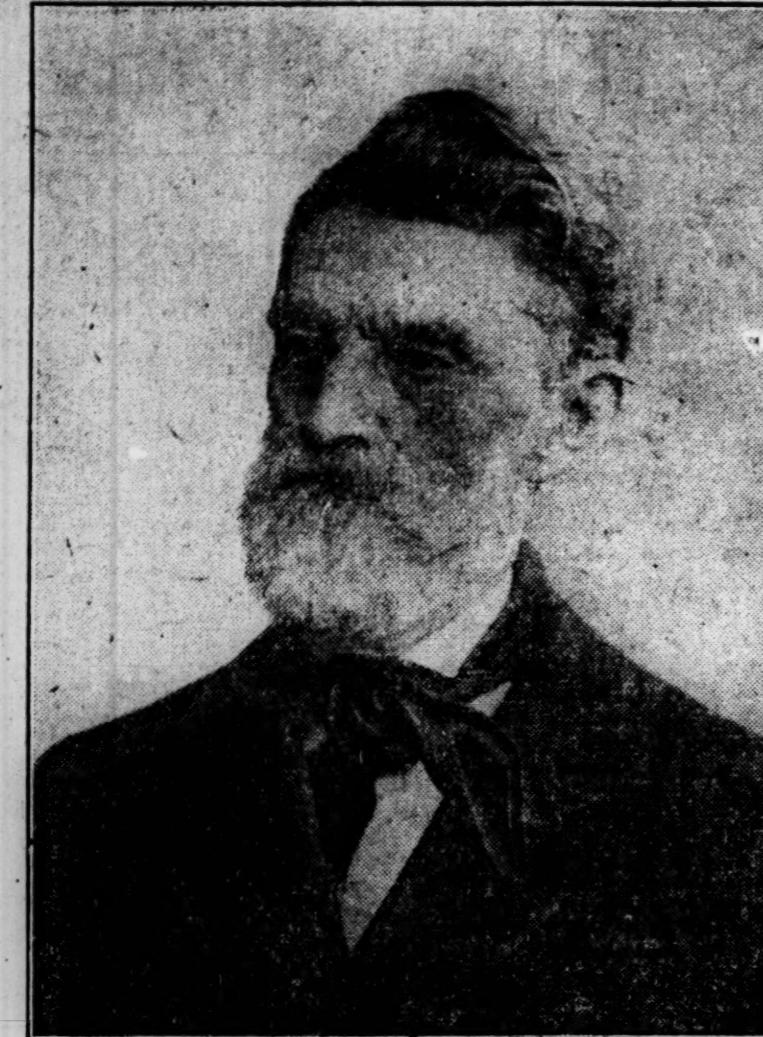
"It is very important to see how 'Statstadsrads-ken' became his great cause, and thereby the cause of the Left Party. The humiliating defeat of Norway in the controversy, with Sweden on the question of the vice-royalty taught Sverdrup the danger of the Government not being closely allied with the Storting. He had previously voted against Cabinet ministers having a seat in the Storting, because he did not want to have members of that assembly elected by the Crown. Henceforth, however, he voted for this measure, because he wanted to bring the Cabinet under the influence of the Storting. Sverdrup never forgot to emphasize the fact that this was likewise a national question, that it was necessary for the country's liberty, her independence and honor to make the Government also an expression of the will of the Norwegian people.

"Thus democratic and national politics became identical. Sverdrup became the leader of Norway, not merely a party leader, and the consistent advocate of national demands in one question after another—in the controversy relating to the union with Sweden, in railway construction, in measures of national defense, all national demands which were at the same time democratic.

"After a struggle of more than 30 years, Sverdrup carried his program to victory. What he sacrificed of personal welfare and happiness can scarcely be measured. Finally he became chief of the Government, and the people went to the polls on the program 'confidence in Johan Sverdrup.' Higher has no man stood in Norwegian politics. When we look back on the lifework of Johan Sverdrup, it is the unity and integrity of it that most strikes one. He looms greater when seen from a distance. His noble unselfishness, his chivalrous fidelity towards friends and cause, his clear thought, his unbounding faith, his dauntlessness in the fight, all this has again made him great and endeared him to the people. He rallied us to fight in a decisive moment of national awakening in our history. His speech was as the war horn resounding in battle. The Norwegian people recognises its own growth in his life-long struggle, and his work lives with us. He brought idealism into our politics, and his bold idealism is still shining on the path of our progress. His was a kingly spirit, and he wrought a kingly deed."

JOHN F. MOORS TO SPEAK

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party John F. Moors will speak on the relations of the United States to South American countries at Pilgrim Hall tomorrow evening.



Johan Sverdrup

© Szacinski

POLITICAL UNREST IN PUNJAB, INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—In commenting upon the police administration report for the Punjab for 1915, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, dwells with pardonable satisfaction upon the excellent work put in during the year under review in dealing with political crime. He points out that there were really two revolutionary movements to be taken care of during this period, the first, and most important being the Ghadr movement engendered from America, and from Germany, and consisting, for the most part, of attempts to raise a mutiny among the troops in Ferozepur and Lahore. The other movement was manifested by the disorders in Jhang, Mozafergarh and Multan, and this was economic as much as political in its character. With regard to both of these, however, it is stated that "by the skill of the police, working in close cooperation with the military authorities, and supported by the great mass of the civil population, the plans of the anarchists were completely frustrated, and the conspiracy completely collapsed."

Of the two movements, the politico-economic one undoubtedly contained the greater possibilities of mischief. "The causes of this outburst of lawlessness," says the Punjab Government, "were varied and to some extent obscure, but while, in some instances, economic trouble was at the bottom of the disturbances, elsewhere there were unmistakable signs that the disorder was the result of a fairly widespread belief that the British rule was shaken and that the time was ripe for the Muhammadan peasantry to release themselves from their obligations to their Hindu creditors, and start afresh with a clean slate and as much loot as they could secure." In order to disabuse the peasantry of this belief cavalry had to be drafted into the affected regions, and this measure appears to have convinced them that they had made a mistake as to the imminent downfall of the British raj.

The incident is a significant illustration of the delicate poise between political, racial and economic conditions, which has to be maintained at all times in this country; for the conditions described as prevailing between the Hindu creditors, or shopkeepers and money lenders, and the Muhammadan peasantry, are duplicated in most other provinces. However, the fact that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was able to declare in the legislative council only a few weeks ago, that the Punjab was more free from unrest than it had been for many years, affords satisfactory proof that equilibrium has been restored.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—Speaking on "The Problem of International Relations" at the Manchester University, Professor Sorley of Cambridge maintained that if the peace at the end of the war was to be a real one it must come about by the decisive defeat of one of the combatant parties. If the Germans were defeated would they not, in their present temper, use every device to gain time and strength with a view to paying off old scores and resisting judgment to the confusion of their enemies? There was hope that this would produce a change, but as far as one could judge here a sudden change could not be looked for, and so they must remain on their guard. He thought it would be better in the matter of a league for peace to begin with a league between this country and its allies, and with such neutrals as would elect to come in. Regarding international relations, Professor Sorley remarked that citizens of every civilized State had interests which were not limited to their own countries, and that international interests might belong not only to the citizen, but also to the State. International law, as the war showed, had, however, been disregarded, and in future states should pledge themselves to adhere to it and to support such a decision by armed forces.

FALLACY CONCERNING BRIEY MINING CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Max Hoschiller once more refutes the statement, constantly made, that it is owing to the possession by the Germans of the French mining center of Briey that they are able to continue the war. A mistake in the wording of the translation of a German official account of the operations of the Crown Prince in the Verdun region has probably again given rise to the impression. The German account was made to refer to the Briey mines as "of great value to us" whereas it really referred to them in these terms: "the French offensive would have . . . had an extremely important result, for it would have permitted of the conquest of the rich coal and iron mines of Briey, a result which would have appeared all the more desirable to the French because they, on a previous occasion, felt their loss so keenly." M. Hoschiller again quotes a number of statistics which show Germany to be wholly independent of Briey for her supplies of both coal and iron. He concludes as follows: "The opinion of those who hold different views on this subject are based on the fact that the Germans are working some of the Briey mines; and some people state that they get a good deal from them, but information on this point differs.

Nearly all the old country homesteads were built in the shape of an "H." Another plan—more common in the Cape Peninsula—was that somewhat in the shape of the letter "U," but with square corners. The ground plan of certain other houses was in the form of the letter "T," but had the owners been able to complete their building schemes, these would have been extended into the familiar "H" form in the end, for it was pretty well conceded that the houses had to grow in installments in proportion to the families they housed.

The indigenous woods were commonly used for the constructional beams, such as ceiling joists, and were only roughly wrought. For the more important joinery it was usual to employ teak, which was imported from the East Indies. Probably there were no carpenters among the settlers, so that ships' carpenters had to be secured when they were available. No doubt the doors and shutters were from their hands, whereas the rougher work might have been done by unskilled workmen. Owing to frequent fires the Town House was usually two stories in height, as ground was more valuable, and it often had an observatory raised above the level of the flat roof. This was doubtless for the purpose of sighting the arrival of ships from home or from the East, as they

had enough for their own use (2,700,000 tons). The five principal centers of the Dual Monarchy are extremely rich in iron and can provide Germany with all that it needs. Referring to the "iron ore resources of the world" we find that the Hungarian reserves are valued at 140,000,000 tons, those of Austria at 350,000,000 tons, and those of Germany at 3,000,000,000 tons. In the face of such figures it is quite incomprehensible that the opinion that the Briey mines are playing an important part on the side of Germany in this war, should be persisted in.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg, Can., Grain Exchange, says the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to expend between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 in grain elevators and additional terminal facilities at Vancouver, B. C.

ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: ITS DEVELOPMENT

F. K. Kendall Discusses Work of Dutch Settlers—Most Houses One Story in Height

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAL PLEIN, South Africa—The development of colonial Dutch architecture, with particular reference to South Africa, was the subject of an extremely interesting lecture recently delivered at the School of Art, Stal Plein, by Mr. F. K. Kendall. Speaking upon architecture in general, he said that the great styles of architecture in older countries were all produced by highly active nations at about the zenith of their career. The people had accumulated great wealth, their habits demanded fine buildings, their energy had brought them to the highest civilization of their time; and their style of architecture might be described as a concrete expression of national character.

Turning to South Africa, the lecturer said that with the early settlers came the best western civilization of their day, as, in addition to the Dutch, there were French and Germans of good family, who had a refining influence upon the community at large. The new conditions, however, demanded many changes from the traditions which the people brought with them; and so in a measure they produced a new style.

Whereas, good brick and stone tiles, slates and highly skilled artificers were within easy disposal in Europe, these first necessities were denied to the settlers at the Cape. Stone, although the most noble of building materials, was practically impossible, by reason of the great labor of quarrying and transport, and the want of skilled masons. A limited number of bricks were imported from Holland, but these were so rare that they had to be used sparingly. Those made locally were much too soft, unless protected. It was almost impossible to get good mortar, so that daga generally had to be substituted as a binding material. This was found to be successful when kept dry; but as it has not the property of "setting" and becoming permanently hard, like proper lime mortar, it also had to be protected. Thus it became necessary to cover the walls with plaster. The difficulties of importing tiles or slates for the roofs necessitated the use of reeds, which formed a very picturesque thatch. As plenty of ground space was available, it was easier to extend the buildings laterally than vertically, as in the Netherlands, and a spread-out plan was consequently followed, with the result that almost all the old houses were only one story in height.

Nearly all the old country homesteads were built in the shape of an "H." Another plan—more common in the Cape Peninsula—was that somewhat in the shape of the letter "U," but with square corners. The ground plan of certain other houses was in the form of the letter "T," but had the owners been able to complete their building schemes, these would have been extended into the familiar "H" form in the end, for it was pretty well conceded that the houses had to grow in installments in proportion to the families they housed.

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had enough for their own use (2,700,000 tons). The five principal centers of the Dual Monarchy are extremely rich in iron and can provide Germany with all that it needs. Referring to the "iron ore resources of the world" we find that the Hungarian reserves are valued at 140,000,000 tons, those of Austria at 350,000,000 tons, and those of Germany at 3,000,000,000 tons. In the face of such figures it is quite incomprehensible that the opinion that the Briey mines are playing an important part on the side of Germany in this war, should be persisted in.

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played a very important part in the life of the town.

Mr. Kendall concluded his lecture with an appeal for the preservation of the old domestic architecture. A nation's history, he said, is written more faithfully and impressively in its architecture than in any book. It is, therefore, incumbent upon each generation to hand on to posterity those monuments with which fortune has endowed it. Restoration from time to time is necessary, as also are additions; but these facts do not justify some of the so-called "modern improvements," which are too often met with. If alterations must be made to old houses it is easy to arrange for them "to preserve the spirit of the old work," even though they are not replicas of other parts of the building.

RUSSIAN INTEREST IN STUDY OF ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—The Novoe Vremya published the recommendations contained in the memorandum presented by the Russian universities with the object of bringing into closer contact the educational establishments of England, Russia, and France. The memorandum has been forwarded to M. Stürmer by the Minister for Education. The recommendations include the following:

(1) The study of English to be an obligatory subject in all Russian secondary schools and universities.

(2) Young scholars sent abroad by the ministry of education for special research studies to go preferably to England and France.

(3) The ministry of education to organize regular tours of secondary school and university teachers and lecturers to England and France.

(4) A system of exchange of all scientific publications to be organized between Russian and English educational institutions.

(5) A similar exchange of apparatus and educational objects.

The Russian universities further recommend the institution of regular congresses of allied natural scientists at which the Russian language should have equal rights with other Allied languages.

MILLIONS FOR VANCOUVER

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. C. Gage, president of the Winnipeg, Can., Grain Exchange, says the Canadian Pacific Railway that should Briey be retaken by us it would have no appreciable influence on the issues of the war. We must not forget Austria nor Hungary, whose iron production reached 2,000,000 tons before the war. More than a third of this amount was sent into Germany. Austria had enough for her own use (2,700,000 tons). The five principal centers of the Dual Monarchy are extremely rich in iron and can provide Germany with all that it needs.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

REDUCTION IN CARRIERS OF OCEAN CARGOES

World's Sea Tonnage Out by Slightly More Than 3,000,000 Tons After Two Years of War—Rebuilding to Be Active

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After two years of destruction, the world's sea carriers have been reduced by slightly more than 3,000,000 tons, or about 5½ per cent.

Since August, 1914, the world has been deprived of 50 per cent of available commerce transports, principally through military requisition and internment. Great Britain and the colonies own almost half the tonnage of the world, and, according to First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, 50 per cent of this is now in Government service.

Shipbuilding in 1915 was reduced throughout the world. Great Britain the biggest shipbuilder, had a decrease of output of 1,032,634 tons from 1914. Only 327 vessels of 650,919 tons were launched during 1915, of which 85½ per cent was for British registry. Building for foreign orders was reduced from 22½ per cent to 14½ per cent in comparison with previous five years, total foreign launchings in 1915 being 96,116 tons, which 20,965 tons were for colonies.

With restoration of peace, building of merchant vessels will be rushed for a few years, and it is expected the 1913 record output of 2,090,000 tons will be exceeded, the belief among British shipbuilders being that all British war losses can be replaced in one year.

According to statistics compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping for 1916-1917, the world's shipping is shown as 30,167 vessels of 48,683,136 tons, but certain European and Asiatic figures must be regarded as incomplete.

WORLD'S SHIPPING, 1916-17

	Number	Tons
America (United States)	3,245	6,148,861
British—United Kingdom	19,149	19,149
Colonies	2,072	1,767,143
France	1,510	2,216,642
Germany	1,953	4,151,552
Holland	792	1,508,916
Japan	1,201	1,896,534
Italy	1,151	1,847,455
Norway	2,352	2,771,000
Russia	251	1,095,592
Sweden	1,380	1,085,026
Other countries	4,223	5,144,451
Not recorded	49	61,403
Total	30,167	48,683,136

According to Lloyd's Register reports received to Aug. 17 of losses in March quarter, Norway had the biggest percentage showing 1.70 per cent of vessels owned, compared with Great Britain's percentage of 1.41 per cent. Other neutral losses are interesting, as shown in the following:

C of	War losses	Mar losses ships	No tons	No tons owned
Britain	76	246,188	55	87,130
America	1	22,009	5	1,200
France	16	47,408	5	399
Norway	12	21,159	25	17,042
Russia	8	4,780	8	6,901
Sweden	4	3,996	11	9,088
Spain	3	5,981	2	10,898
Germany	2	474	3	4,584
Holland	8	34,855	3	456
Ialy	8	8,102	8	8,178

Belligerent nations are already releasing some shipyards, and shipbuilding is increasing in Europe. Notable in American shipbuilding is number of ships under construction for Norway and other countries, and a situation may develop where American yards will be beginning on warship construction under recent appropriation at a time when European yards will have ceased war work and be working to full capacity on merchant ships.

HARVESTER CO. BUSINESS SLOW

CHICAGO, Ill.—International Harvester Company business is now about even with a year ago, but still rather slow. Farmers have bought small things in large volume from mail order houses and others, and their buying of automobiles has held up well; but for some reason they have not kept up with their needs in larger lines of new machinery, certainly not in light of their great prosperity. It cannot be ascertained what effect recent price advances will have on farmer's attitude until spring campaign begins, but presumably it will not have much effect either way.

Wage advance affects more than 25,000 employees, and increases payroll more than \$1,000,000 annually. It is not a scaled advance, but averages around 10 per cent, and is adjusted particularly to cost of living exigencies of relatively smallest paid workers, including most of the unorganized.

BAY STATE ROAD'S NOTES AUTHORIZED

Bay State Street Railway Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue \$2,500,000 coupon notes bearing interest at 6 per cent to pay for reconstruction of track, equipment and betterments. Notes mature serially \$357,000 on Dec. 1, 1917, and each year in similar amount up to and including Dec. 1, 1922. On Dec. 1, 1923, the final \$358,000 in notes mature.

TELEPHONE BONDS POPULAR

Subscription books on the American Telephone & Telegraph Company \$80,000,000 5 per cent collateral trust bond issue have been closed. It is understood that the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

REORGANIZATION SECURITIES HAVE A BIG ADVANCE

Issues of Various Roads Now Improving—Affairs Also Decidedly Active on Exchange

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bonds of roads undergoing reorganization have for some time shared with foreign issues the greatest activity in bond department on the Stock Exchange. Last week, while foreign securities were selling off, most reorganization issues advanced to new high levels. Since a study of reorganization period of the early '90s was published, showing chances of large profits in purchase of such securities at that time, there has been a decided upward movement in the present reorganization issues.

The advance in these issues reached a point last week where some of them are selling at more than 100 per cent advance from the lowest level touched within the last two years. This is true in case of Missouri Pacific 40-year gold loan 4s and first and refunding 5s, Peru Marquette refunding 4s, and St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s.

Comparison of present prices for the more active issues going through reorganization with their high and low prices of the past two years is:

Present High Low Adv.

Rock I 4s '88 .88 88% 78 8

do ref 4s, 1934 .78 78% 61 17

M.K. & St. L. 4s, 1932 .77 74 80 38

do 24 4s, 1930 .56 56 40 16

do 4 & 4s, 2001 .34 64% 51 13%

Mo. P. & C. 4s, 1931 .103% 100% 92% 11%

do trust 5s, 1931 .106% 106% 27% 27

do 40-yr 4s, 1950 .60 60 29 31

do 1 & r 5s, 1950 .58 58 29 29

Pere M. ref 4s, 1951 .31% 31% 11% 20%

SL & SF 5s, 1931 .103% 103% 98% 4%

do g. lien, 6s, 1927 .80 82 35 45

do ref 4s, 1951 .88% 88% 63% 20%

These issues are practically at or very near their high levels and in nearly every case these levels were established last week.

The Arizona United Mining Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 1.

Directors of Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company of Boston have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common and 1½ per cent on preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 23.

Continental Can Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common and 1½ per cent on preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 22.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Dec. 29.

General Railway Signal Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on common stocks, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Associated Oil Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 13. This is an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent over the previous payment.

American Smelter Securities Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the —A—preferred and of 1½ per cent on the —B—preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

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American Smelter Securities Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the —A—preferred and of 1½ per cent on the —B—preferred stocks, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Hercules Powder Company declared dividend of 47½ per cent, payable in Anglo-French bonds at 95, in addition to an extra cash dividend of 5½ per cent and the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, all payable Dec. 23.

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REAL ESTATE

Sale of a large 5-story stone and brick apartment house on Boylston Street, beyond Ipswich Street, Back Bay, has just been closed and papers placed on record whereby Herbert S. Mode conveys to Morris Bornstein. There is a land area of 6240 square feet, valued at \$31,200, also made a part of the \$75,000 assessment.

Title to the four-story and basement octagon front brick residence property situated 1 Gloucester Street, corner Beacon Street, Back Bay, has passed from Mrs. Ida L. Holden to Mrs. Marion Whiting, and papers were recorded this day. The assessed valuation is \$47,000, which includes \$27,700 carried on 3896 square feet of land.

Mrs. Muriel V. D'Arcy of Brookline has sold to Mrs. Alice Newhall Knowles stone and frame residence at 315 Buckminster Road, Fisher Hill, Brookline. The property consists of a modern house taxed for \$12,000 and 9854 square feet of land taxed for \$4800. The total valuation being \$16,800. The purchasers have taken possession for their winter home. Benjamin C. Tower, 35 Congress Street, was the broker.

BACK BAY PROPERTY

J. Summer Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, have sold the properties at 136-138 Huntington Avenue, opposite Mechanics Building, Boston, consisting of two adjoining four-story buildings, containing eight suites and lot of 5760 square feet of land, all assessed for \$54,000 of which \$34,600 is on the land. The grantee is W. P. Morse of Boston, who purchased through the office of Daniel J. Cronin, Devonshire Building.

SALE IN NEWTON CENTER
W. K. Shaw has sold to Mrs. Annie F. Johnson a lot of land on the easterly side of Cheshire Road, Newton Center, containing 7927 square feet, assessed for \$5,100. Alford Brothers were the brokers.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling at 21 Rand Street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$2000, of which \$700 is on 2200 square feet of land. The grantor was Oliver J. Mills and the purchasers Charles A. and Elizabeth F. Wipperman, through the office of S. W. Keene & Son.

Alta M. Gardner has sold to Frank Gross, till coming through Everett C. Tarr, four three-story and basement octagon brick dwellings, situated 2991 to 2997 Washington Street, Roxbury. The improvements are taxed on a valuation of \$10,000 and the 8507 square feet of land carries \$3800, making a total of \$12,800.

Another sale closed is that of the frame dwelling owned by Hannah E. Hurd et al. at 15 Homestead Street, bought by Clara M. Seibert. There is a land area of 5671 square feet, taxed on \$2200 also made part of the \$8000 assessment.

Mary McPherson, owner of the premises at 5 and 7 Fayston Street, Roxbury, has sold the estate to Isaac Gluck. There is a frame dwelling and lot containing 4348 square feet. Total tax value is \$5800, the land carries \$1300.

Mabel L. Kennedy, et al., are the new owners of a frame double house located 49-51 Woodbine Street, taxed in the name of Abraham P. Levin. The property is assessed for \$5600 which includes \$1500 on 3650 square feet of land.

SALE OF CHARLESTOWN ESTATE
All the papers have gone to record in the transfer of a group of frame buildings with stores in Charlestown, located at 334 to 342 Main Street corner of 6 to 10 South Eden Street, also fronting 1 to 3 Arthur Place. There is a total of 6126 square feet of land valued at \$6500, also made part of the \$11,700 assessment. Allen Realty Trust conveyed to Stanley Harlow Hamlin, Inc., of Maine.

SOUTH END AND NORTH END
Title to the three 3½-story brick stores with apartments on the upper floors, situated 609 and 611 Tremont Street, corner 6 Dartmouth Street, South End, owned by Rhodes Bros. Trust, has this day been conveyed to William P. Cotter and wife. The land containing 5684 square feet is taxed on \$24,800 and the total assessment amounts to \$40,000.

Mrs. Mary L. Smith, owner of the four-story swell front brick dwelling at 117 West Newton Street, South End, has sold the estate to Peter Barsuglia. There is a land area of 1512 square feet valued at \$3600 and included in the \$8600 assessment. James H. Brennan was the broker.

William H. Fuller sold to Jibrana Mackba a 3½-story dwelling and 880 square feet of land, located 19 Cherry Street, assessed for \$2800, including \$1800 carried on the lot.

Harry B. Golden has sold to Dora Goldstein two four-story brick houses in the North End, one of which is located at 42 to 46 Stillman Street on 1966 square feet of land, assessed for \$28,000, of which the land carries \$17,700, and the other at 66-68 Endicott Street, near Stillman, and taxed on \$16,500 with \$11,400 of the amount on 1400 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Howard St., 1, Ward 12; W. A. Muford; brick garage.

Beth St., 98, Ward 23; E. G. Hobson; frame garage.

Arlington St., 76, Ward 15; Randall-Falchner; frame store.

Woburn St., 42, Ward 21; Green & Doobins, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.

Lester St., 45, Ward 21; B. Novick, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.

Warren St., 307-307A, Ward 16; Catherine Doherty; alter store and dwelling.

Beacon St., 77-81, Ward 8; Posse Normal School; alter gymnasium.

Pleasant St., 64-66, Ward 8; J. C. Dow; alter store.

Huntington Ave., 291-297, and 42-46 Gains-

CHICAGO & MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

boro St., Ward 7; Albert L. Murdock heirs; alter stores and offices.

Irvington St., 1, Ward 7; Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; alter stores and tenement.

India St., 46, Ward 5; Ginter Grocery Co.; alter storage.

Washington St., 617-22, Ward 5; Lotta Crabtree; alter stores and offices.

WHOLESALE FLOUR PRICES AGAIN DROP

Wholesale prices of flour in Boston are about 75¢ a barrel lower today than they were a month ago, according to statements from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The prospect of lower quotations on wheat indicate still further reductions in the price of flour, say wholesale dealers, all of whom are holding off for lower figures before stocking up with flour.

Statistics compiled in Chicago show the visible supply of grain in the United States to be much greater than one year ago, as far as wheat and oats go, but corn is less plentiful. The figures show 52,026,000 bushels of wheat, 2,677,000 bushels of corn, and 47,407,000 bushels of oats on Dec. 2, as compared to 48,797,000 bushels of wheat, 4,389,000 bushels of corn, and 19,598,000 bushels of oats on the same day last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators on Monday included 730,828 bushels of wheat, 89,209 bushels of corn, and 809,748 bushels of oats, compared to 98,271 bushels of wheat, 4,389,000 bushels of corn, and 97,318 bushels of oats on the same day last year.

Figures from the Chamber of Commerce show wholesale flour to have increased \$1.50 a barrel during October and to have decreased \$1 during November, so that December started in with spring patents selling at \$8.90 to \$9.60 a barrel with a further drop looked for. Oct. 2, the first business day of the month, saw spring patents selling from \$8.50 to \$9.20 a barrel, wholesale, and the last day of the month had the same quality and quantity flour selling from \$10 to \$10.60 a barrel. November set in with a quotation of \$10 to \$10.50 a barrel, wholesale, for spring patents and the second day had a drop of 50 cents to be raised again 25 cents on the third. The quotations increased until Nov. 13 when it went to high mark again. A decrease continued from that day until Dec. 1, so that on the last day of November spring patents were selling for \$9 to \$9.70 a barrel, wholesale.

SHIPPING NEWS
Tilefish featured receipts at the fish pier today, but prices of groundfish remained high. The F. B. Atwood brought 20,000 pounds of tilefish, and the W. H. Moody 1000. Other arrivals: Schooners Onato 97,000 pounds groundfish, W. H. Moody 4400, Georgia 15,100, W. M. Goodspeed 17,000, Waltham 18,300, Frances S. Grueby 16,900, Gertrude De Costa 9800 and Angeline C. Nunan 10,300. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.67, steak cod \$10.75@12, market cod \$5.50@6, halibut \$4.50, large hake \$7, small hake \$4.50@5, cod \$5.50@5 and tilefish \$6.

Pollock constituted the greater portion of the 250,000 pounds of fresh fish landed at Gloucester by gill netters today. It sold for salting, was put into the freezers and shipped to other cities.

A racing shell, built for Harvard University by an English builder, arrived here today from London, aboard the Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Wood. The shell is to be used for races on the Charles, it is understood. The Cambrian also had 1600 tons of general cargo to be discharged at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

Owners of the barkentine John S. Emery, Captain Davis, which sailed today for Buenos Aires, with 481,037 feet spruce, 96,742 feet oak and 130,015 feet white pine lumber, are to receive \$30 per thousand feet freight money.

PORT OF BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Cambrian (Br.), Wood, London; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Everett, Giles Newport News; Calvin Austin; Strout, Portland; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester.

Tugs Jno. Simpson, Sandwich, towing barge Eugenia Cooper; Carlisle, Derrickson, Philadelphia, towing barges Paxtang; Skippack and Brookside.

Steam lighters Herbert, Rickes, Newburyport; Reliance, Brooks, Scituate, Mass.

Cleared
Strs Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, Norton, New York; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, strs Montserrat, Veracruz and Havana; Kansas City, Bristol; Vesta, New Orleans; twg a bg; Bermudian, Bermuda; Espagno, Bordeaux; Fjell, Santa Cruz; Mandeville, Kingston; Calypso, overset port; Minamar, Nipe; Tibor, Marseilles; Oceania; Philadelphia; Madonna, Philadelphia; Hugo, Havana; Cristobal, Colon; Irlton, Savona; City of Everett, Tampico, twg 5357-W.

The first step toward providing progressive representation in the party, it was proposed, could be best brought about by giving the present Republican campaign committee the functions of the executive committee.

NORTH DAKOTA COUNT
BISMARCK, N. D.—President Wilson carried North Dakota by a plurality of 2620, according to figures issued by the State Canvassing Board. The vote was: Wilson 55,271, Hughes 52,651.

Porter J. McCumber, Republican, was chosen to succeed himself in the United States Senate by a vote of 57,714 to 41,078 for John Burke, Democrat. Representatives Helgesen, Young and Norton, Republicans, were reelected by pluralities of 8170, 13,892 and 12,112 respectively.

ANTISUFFRAGISTS LEAVE
Two special Pullmans left the South Station at 5:15 this morning carrying New England delegates to the first convention of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage which opens tonight in Washington. A feature of the convention will be a dinner to which President Wilson, William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, Lyman Abbott, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Robert Lansing and many other notable men and women have been invited.

COL. KUHN HEAD WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, recently relieved as military attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, was assigned by Secretary Baker Tuesday as director of the Army War College, effective Dec. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED SALES MANAGER, holding responsible position and present desire to move East and will be glad to negotiate with reliable concern. Address E. 115, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A YOUNG LADY graduate in domestic science would like a position as teacher or manager and superintendent of a house or home; best of reference given. Address GEORGE HESS, 28 Bassett St., Lynn, Mass.

POSITION wanted by a cultivated young woman with German, French and English. Ad. 118, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Day work; neat colored girl; can furnish good references. L. P. 181 Northampton St., Suite 2, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

POSITION wanted by a cultivated young woman with German, French and English. Ad. 118, Monitor Office, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

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REAL ESTATE

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district; might be exchanged for suburban property farther out. DUDLEY H. DORR, Barristers Hall, Boston.

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"THE LAWRENCE" 1410 and 1412, Beacon Street

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DRESSMAKING

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Solving the Bread Question

The price of bread and the size of the loaf—these are items which are in a state of change and fluctuation nowadays. In most of the cities of the United States the bakers are endeavoring to adjust the cost of materials with the output expected, and until this is done the bread question remains a problem for the average housewife.

"There is one obvious answer," announced a housekeeper who had been using baker's bread for years. "There is no doubt that it is far more economical, as well as more satisfactory, to bake one's own bread. The time and trouble involved have deterred women from doing their own baking, especially when the bakery loaf could be obtained for about as little as homemade bread could be produced; but, when the loaf is reduced in weight and increased in price, the simplest course to pursue, temporarily at least, is to make one's own bread."

Inexperienced housekeepers often shrink from bread-making because it looks like an arduous undertaking. It is, however, much simpler than it looks or sounds. Here are the instructions laid down for beginners by a teacher of domestic economy:

"Yeast breads take their names from the flour or the liquid used, as white bread, whole wheat bread, or graham; and, according to the liquid, as milk bread, water bread, milk and water bread, or potato bread. A combination of any two or all of the liquids may be used. Potato water, made by mashing three or four potatoes to about one quart of the water in which they are cooked, is preferred by many, as it seems to produce a moister bread and quicker action from the yeast.

"The proportion of shortening and sugar used in the bread depends upon the tastes of the bread maker or family. Too much shortening will slightly retard the action of the yeast, as will also too much salt or sugar. The following proportions give excellent results—two or three loaves:

"Milk and Water Bread—One cup of milk, 1 cup of water or potato water, 2 tablespoons of shortening, 2 teaspoons of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 yeast cake softened in a quarter-cup of tepid water, flour to thicken.

"There are two processes for making bread, the long and the short process, either of which can be used according to time and convenience. In both the method of procedure is the same up to a certain point. The liquid used should be brought to the boiling point. To this add the sugar, salt, and shortening. When cooled to 100 degrees (lukewarm), add the yeast, which has been soaking in tepid water. Then add enough flour to make a batter that will drop from the spoon (about six cups to the above proportions), and beat very well. From this point either the long or short process can be employed, according to the convenience and desire of the bread maker.

"The following is the long process. Set the above batter or 'sponge' in a warm place, the best temperature being from 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and let it rise to double its bulk, which will take from one to two hours at 80 degrees, or overnight at 65 degrees. Then sift in sufficient flour to make a dough which can be handled, turn out on to a floured board, and knead well, adding flour when necessary to prevent sticking, until the dough is smooth, elastic, and can be kneaded for several minutes without the addition of flour. The dough should not stick to the board; it may cleave, but not stick. Put into a well-greased bowl, either turning it over in the bowl or rubbing it on the top with a little fat to prevent the formation of a dry crust. Cover, set in a warm place, and let rise to double its bulk. Turn out on to a board, using no flour, or as little as possible; knead well, mold into loaves which will not quite half fill the pans, and put into greased pans, greasing the top as before. Let rise to double its bulk and then baked as in the long process.

"The following is the short process. Instead of setting this batter or 'sponge' in a warm place, the best temperature being from 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and let it rise to double its bulk, which will take from one to two hours at 80 degrees, or overnight at 65 degrees. Then sift in sufficient flour to make a dough which can be handled, turn out on to a floured board, and knead well, adding flour when necessary to prevent sticking, until the dough is smooth, elastic, and can be kneaded for several minutes without the addition of flour. The dough should not stick to the board; it may cleave, but not stick. Put into a well-greased bowl, either turning it over in the bowl or rubbing it on the top with a little fat to prevent the formation of a dry crust. Cover, set in a warm place, and let rise to double its bulk. Turn out on to a board, using no flour, or as little as possible; knead well, mold into loaves which will not quite half fill the pans, and put into greased pans, greasing the top as before. Let rise to double its bulk and then baked as in the long process.

CHILDREN'S

How Paper Is Made

There are three things of which paper can be made. These are wood pulp—which is just wood cut thin and made soft; linen, cotton, and paper rags; and a kind of grass brought from Spain and Africa. The Spanish people call this "Espano" grass, but the Arabs call it "Hafza," writes Marian E. Bailey in "Boys' and Girls' Ask-at-Home Questions." No matter what the material is, it all goes through the same process while it is being made into paper. First the material goes to a cleaning room where it is cut up, sorted, and cleaned in a machine which whirls it around and shakes the dust out. Then it goes to a huge boiler where it is boiled in steam, and gets all soft and pulpy. From here it goes to another big tank where it is bleached pure and white, and then mixed with a sort of glue to make it strong and hold it together. If the paper is to be colored, the coloring is done at this time. The material has then become paper pulp—a sort of pasty stuff like thin dough. From these tanks it goes to machines where it is rolled along on wire netting so that the water will drain out of it, and then passes between heavy rollers, coming out on the other side white and dry. But this is not yet finished paper. It must be again made into pulp, and again go through the tanks,

DEPARTMENT

over the wire netting, and through the rollers. This time the paste goes through a number of rollers, and each set of rollers is a little heavier and a little warmer than the one before. At last the finished paper comes out—dry, thin, and firm—and is wound on great rolls which hold five miles of paper.

Oblique Rectangle

1. In oblique. 2. A club. 3. Work. 4. Allured. 5. A riddle. 6. Pertaining to a certain nobleman. 7. A weapon. 8. A fruit. 9. Dressed. 10. An Alison. 11. A hill of exchange. 12. To tender. 13. Character. 14. A deer. 15. In rectangle.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle: Rebuk. Pap. a. Papa.

"The texture of the bread may be improved by kneading down more than once before baking, but very excellent bread can be made with two kneadings if time and inclination do not permit of more.

"It is necessary to understand the action of yeast in order to make bread intelligently. Compressed yeast has very quick action and with it bread can be made and baked in from three to six hours, if the dough is kept at 75 to 90 degrees. The more yeast used and the higher the temperature, the quicker is the action. Care should be taken, however, that the yeast is fresh and in good condition.

"The dried yeast cakes and the home-made yeasts give as good results, but take longer than the compressed yeasts. As yeast is a plant, it is necessary to keep the dough at the proper temperature to obtain desired results. For quick action, it should be kept warm by setting in a warm place in warm water, or by wrapping the bowl. If the temperature is too low, the action is slow and the dough may not rise sufficiently in time for baking. If it is too high, there is greater tendency for the dough to sour. A thermometer with a large stem will serve. When used, it should be taken out of the wooden case and thrust into the dough.

"When it is desired to postpone the baking, the dough may be set in a cool place, between 50 and 60 degrees, to prevent further rising, and loaves or biscuits may be made when wanted or when convenient, allowed to rise in the pan and baked. It is often desirable to hold a part of the dough overnight or longer, to have hot biscuit for breakfast or other meal.

"Kneading is for the purpose of mixing and perfectly blending all the ingredients, so that the yeast will be thoroughly distributed throughout the entire mass. The dough should be folded toward one, rolled away, moving the entire mass under the hands at the same moment. The action consists of three movements: First, folding (the dough is folded toward one), second, rolling (rolled away from one under pressure of the palms of the hands), third, turning (dough is turned quickly so that it lies lengthwise from the kneader). This seems a complicated action but, if practiced, becomes very simple.

"Loaves should be small, not over a pound in weight, and should be baked in separate pans; the best size pan is 4 by 8 by 3 inches. After baking, turn the bread out and lay on a wire cake cooler or a rack, in such a way that the air will circulate freely all around it. When cold, put into a tin bread box or stone jar, and cover tightly. Under no circumstances use a cloth around bread. If one desires to wrap the bread, use brown paper, such as manilla. The bread box should be scalded and aired at least once a week."

To Remedy Swollen Doors

A reader of "The Christian Science Monitor" has sent in the helpful hint that the trouble caused by doors swelling in damp weather can, in nearly all cases, be removed by taking a block of wood and laying it on the door jamb where it is tight. Strike it sharply with a hammer until it is driven in enough to allow the door to close easily.

Wall Paper Used Otherwise

Had you thought of wall paper merely as a covering for a wall? Then you will open your eyes wide upon learning of the many uses to which it is put without ever going near a wall at all. Now that its patterns and colorings are so varied and rich, a length of wall paper is capable of all sorts of decorative applications to home furnishing.

The astonishing possibilities of modern papering was revealed recently in a little specialty shop in New York, where two imaginative people keep a large force busy carrying out their novel ideas for new interior decorations. A beautiful screen, standing in a corner, attracted attention by its richly lacquered surfaces, its mellow sheen, and its effect of tooling. An inquiry as to the material, which ap-

peared to be leather, yet was not thick enough—brought out the information that it was nothing but wall paper, mounted on a heavy cotton backing, pulled taut; that the pattern, which was an all-over Japanese design showing quaint boats, hatted boats-meg and odd crooked trees, had been painted in dark, glowing colors and then highly varnished, and the outlines accentuated by a line of reddish bronze. A closer look showed that it was indeed merely wall paper, in a design which was familiar but so transformed by its novel treatment that it would never have been recognized.

Another charming article made from wall paper was a lamp shade. It had been cut from wall paper having a large basket of flowers in its design. The shade was made in panels, each having a basket in the center; these panels were lined with pale yellow paper. The background around the basket had then been painted black, throwing the flowers out in full relief. These were left in their original gay colors, but the edges of the outlines were silt here and there, letting the light glow through the yellow background and gleam through the slits. The effect was that of actual flowers in the sunlight.

Wall paper formed the decorative panel of a small black-framed chair in this shop. The pattern was a closely woven one of interlacing boughs, when painted and varnished, with the yellow background or sky taking on the golden depth of an old painting. Wall paper, when mounted on foundation of strong cloth and given this coating of protective lacquer, is as durable as leather.

Window shades of painted wall paper, pasted smoothly over a thin sheet of glazed linen, make exquisite transparencies. One set of shades showed a high border of Lombardy poplars, with distant hills beyond, and low, formal clumps of flowers. The colors were misty blues and greens, with the background a pale dream. Shades for children's rooms may be made of the strips of wall paper which show juvenile scenes, familiar animals and birds.

1. In oblique. 2. A club. 3. Work. 4. Allured. 5. A riddle. 6. Pertaining to a certain nobleman. 7. A weapon. 8. A fruit. 9. Dressed. 10. An Alison. 11. A hill of exchange. 12. To tender. 13. Character. 14. A deer. 15. In rectangle.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle: Rebuk. Pap. a. Papa.

Modern Painted Furniture

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the commencement of the present war, it was seen that the artist was likely to seek some fresh outlet for his work, and that this could perhaps be found in the decoration of household furniture. It occurred to Lady Kinloch to try to revive the taste for painted furniture, and it seemed to her that a good market might be found, and a successful industry started, in the painting and decoration of modern furniture.

This work was accordingly started by her at a studio in Chelsea, she herself purchasing and having reproduced furniture of many periods, ornamental, for the most part, by artists with original decorative paintings. Presently the demand for this painted furniture became such that it was found necessary to enlarge the business, and to take a second studio.

Arrangements were subsequently made with Messrs. Tredegar, Brook Street, London, to have a permanent exhibition of the work and to undertake the business management of the new industry. Many well known artists are gladly using their talents in this decorative work, and the scope for craftsmen who have originality and freedom of touch is great.

Her Majesty Queen Mary has personally interested herself in the scheme, and has bought many of the articles already painted, the small fire-screen in the illustration being one of her purchases. Beside this, she has given an order for a suite of furniture for one of her sitting rooms in Windsor Castle, in white painted wood ornamented with cupids and floral designs.

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THE HOME FORUM

At the Root of Healing

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At the root of healing lies purification of motive. Christian healing demands of mortals a changed thought, and this change is in the direction of good. Without corrected motive no man can progress; and Christian healing is itself a matter of mental and moral progress. For this healing is resultant from the law of God operating to dispel evil from human thought, and an improved life must accompany, must indeed be the impetus for and the outgrowth of the healing accomplished by Christian Science treatment.

Medical cures in their uses of drugs, ask no changes in character, no improvement of disposition, no relinquishment of selfish aims and pursuits; they deal with matter by means of matter and confine themselves to the realm of matter. They are growing to take into account somewhat, mental influences, but their diagnosis and process make no claim to be other than material. Not so Christian Science. It reckons first and last with a man's thinking. The great Master of Christendom, Christ Jesus, said to his patients, "Go, and sin no more." "Thy sins be forgiven thee." "According to your faith be it unto you." His healing of the sick records no failure and it is never divorced from mental correction. Some definite righteous activity must have taken place with every instance of physician cure. In our study of the Gospels it is easy to perceive that the Christian ministry of our Master made better men and women, and bodily healing was naturally conjoined with this moral and spiritual awakening. Indeed, the two were inseparable; and Christian Science, in this age, makes the same demand upon its adherents. A relieved body must be earned by a cleansed mind, a mind cleansed in no matter how minute a degree. Furthermore, the very action of the Mind of Christ itself performs the mental cleansing; begins, as Christ Jesus himself put it in his talk with the Pharisees, with the inside of "the cup and the platter." So that Christian healing means truly, regeneration through and through, and not only casts out sickness but the thoughts which make sickness seem-

The Abruzzi Shepherd and Dante

"It has always been said, though it is very difficult to know why, that the Italians are a 'lazy race.' I am quite sure that they understand the art of idling better than any other people—at any rate, than any people north of the Alps," Richard Bagot says in "My

Italian Year." "But I have no hesitation in saying that the Italian workingman, whether he be peasant or artisan, as a general rule works far harder while he is about it than any other. Moreover, he is about it for many more hours in the twenty-four than would be tolerated by his British brother. . . . In the long winter evenings, too, when out-of-door work is impossible, the more thrifty of the peasantry often provide themselves with some occupation, by which they can add a little to their earnings. It is not uncommon, too, to find among the younger men an intense craving for learning; and I have sometimes been surprised at the books I have found in their houses—books which bore evident traces of having been read not once but many times. I do not know that this desire for information is so remarkable among the northern peasantry and workingman as in central and southern Italy—but some of my friends among them have often shown me their literary treasures, and amongst these history books and historical romances seem to be the most valued. A great source of amusement, and one that often takes an instructive form, are the gatherings round the wood fire, on winter nights, when each man in turn will tell a story. The range of these stories is large; for while some are recitations, often delivered in quite a dramatic manner, of facts historical, or otherwise, some are improvisations. The last not unfrequently are strange combinations of folklore and weird legends, probably handed down by

word of mouth through the centuries. . . . But whatever the subject of these improvised stories may be, there is almost always a vein of poetry running through them which is very attractive. All over Italy this custom of telling stories to while away the long winter evenings prevails; and the recruits for the army carry it with them to their barracks, where the soldiers sit in a circle and repeat . . . the tales they have heard so often in their native village. But the Roman Campagna has been the place where I have had reason to be the most astonished at the literary tastes I have found in a class in which I should certainly never have looked for their existence. Of all beings, one would never suspect, a Sabine or Abruzzi shepherd of being a student of Dante, of Leopardi, of Tasso, and, to come to our own times, of a poet who was certainly greater than either of the two last—Carducci. Yet tattered volumes of all these poets I have seen produced from the mysterious depths of a shepherd's mantle; and I have heard extracts from them recited by heart with no audience but the sheep, a couple of the great white Maremma sheep-dogs and myself, to listen to the reciter. I can scarcely believe these men to have been a great exception, for it has happened to me several times, in different parts of the Campagna, to be astonished and edified by similar students in the wilderness, and I have wondered what my impressions would have been had I heard Shakespeare recited by a shepherd among the Cheviots, or on the Westmoreland fells."

Orchards and Books

"Orchards! We were walking to New York—through orchards. And we might have gone by train! A country of orchards and gold-dust sunshines falling through the quaint tapestry trees, falling dreamily on heaped-up gold, and the grave backs of little pigs joyously at large in the apple twilight. A drowsy, murmuring spell was on the land, the spell of fabled orchards, and of old enchanted gardens—

"In the afternoon they came unto a land in which it seemed always afternoon,

—the country of King Alcinous. At intervals," writes Richard Le Gallienne in "October Vagabonds," "as we walked on through the cider-dreamy afternoon, thinking apples, smelling apples, munching apples, there came a mellow sound like soft thunder through the trees. It was the thunder of apples being poured into barrels, and, as in a sleep, the fragrant wagons passed and repassed along the road—the slow-moving wagons of our Lady of Eleusis."

"Perhaps some reader had been disposed hastily to say: 'What did you want with books out of doors? Was not Nature enough? No one who loves both books and Nature would ask that question, or need to have explained why a knapsack library is a necessary adjunct of a walking tour.'

"For Nature and books react so intimately on each other, and, far more than one realizes without thought, our enjoyment of Nature is a creation of literature. For example, can any one sensitive to such considerations deny that the meadows of the world are greener for the Twenty-third Psalm, or the starry sky the gainer in our imagination by the solemn cadences of the book of Job?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1916

EDITORIALS

A Gulliver in His Bonds

THERE are signs that something is about to happen with respect to the handling of the United States food supply. Investigations are bringing out telling facts. Disclosures of the methods of middlemen and distributors are strengthening the feeling of the public that much of the pressure of high prices for the necessities of living is merely artificial, the result of wilful and unscrupulous manipulation, and therefore a thing that ought to be done away with. And there is nothing strange in the fact that people are arriving at this conclusion. The marvel is that so much time has been required for the public to learn of the widespread effort to make it suffer unwarantly. Even now there is no surety that anything definite will be done in the way of amelioration. Yet looking at the matter in its broader aspects, one can hardly fail to see that the practices which have gradually been established in the United States, practices which have had the effect of making and keeping prices at an oppressively high level, are nothing short of monstrous. It is only because these practices have come creeping in upon a busy and a growing nation little by little, tightening their grip only by degrees, that they have gone unrecognized. But if, among individuals, it is despicable that he who has food in plenty shall withhold it, for gain, from him who is in need, is the thing any less intolerable when it is accomplished by groups and organizations, or when the greed is the unbridled greed of a system instead of the shame-faced greed of one man?

Public sentiment is a Gulliver, who rouses tardily, to find himself staked and corded to earth by a horde of Lilliputians, but a Gulliver who, once thoroughly aroused, knows himself, after all, a giant among pygmies. Why should he longer submit? Why not teach the pygmies to do his bidding? For the cords that bind this Gulliver of today are the cords of organization. They are the interweaving, interplaying, threads of business and financial activity, drawn taut here and there around some stake driven firmly into an entrenched interest; so that tightening one cord you draw all tighter, loosening one you allow the whole network to relax. If Gulliver in his lethargy has felt these tightening cords chafing him now and then, he has drowsily assured himself that they are somehow necessary to his well being and support, and has tolerated a half-understood discomfort for the sake of a half-believed satisfaction. It is only now, when the cords bind and chafe at many points, that Gulliver is stirring; is staring down at himself; becoming conscious that only by breaking through this web of threads can he even so much as yawn and stretch himself in preparation for a new day.

Organization is not necessarily an evil. Without organization it would be difficult to say how modern society could provide for itself, could understand itself, could even approach a community of thought and action. Organization, at its best, is one of the golden keys of modern progress. It is organization that places the grapes, apples, plums, and melons of the Far West ready at the fruit stand on every third street-corner in the cities and towns of the populous East; that shoots the coal of the middle and southern Atlantic states into bins and furnaces wherever a house or factory needs heat or power in the North or Northwest; that provides gasoline by the pint, quart or gallon wherever, in all the country wide, there is a road or trail that can be traversed by an automobile, or a watercourse that is navigable to a motor boat. Organization like this is of a sort, indeed, to "undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free," and to "break every yoke." Well might it be called, "The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

But organization has fallen short of its high mission. It has lost its inner light. Satisfied in its earlier period with the vision of "Service," it has turned aside, in its era of sophistication, to worship at the shrine of "Control." Organization that in its beginnings stood for benevolent economies has come too often to mean only the menace of so-called power. Under its spell a financier or business man who would never willingly see an individual want food, clothing, or shelter, will take positive delight in controlling and manipulating the supply of necessities, in bulk, so that men, women and children, by the hundred thousand, must seemingly pay tribute to his whim, or go down under the lack which his selfish purpose imposes. Organization like this is "good business," we are told; it is "big business"; it is what has made the United States a "great country." Yet it is organization such as this that leaves potatoes rotting on the ground in the South while prices in the northern cities are rising to a point where potatoes in the market are perilously near a luxury. It is organization like this that brings Oregon apples into New England cities at fifty cents the dozen, yet leaves New England apples, that should be handled at half-or one third the cost, to fall from the trees unheeded and unused. It is organization like this that scoops up the edible fish of the sea by machinery, only to turn this sea-food, tons and tons of it, over to the fertilizer plants if the price when it reaches market is not what its possessors demand. It is organization such as this that keeps dairy products on the move from one cold storage warehouse to another, in defiance of restrictive laws, until eight to twelve "profits" have been levied upon the "ultimate consumer," instead of that trivial original profit that was once, and rightly, thought sufficient to pay the cost of handling.

Organization's light has gone out; it has lost its true motive. It can redeem itself only when, voluntarily or under compulsion, it turns again to its early ideal of service. Organization must learn that there is, at best, only a fool's paradise where prices and wages go to great heights without a corresponding increase in supply or production. It must learn that there is a bigger and

better business for those who now choose to do an artificially restricted trade, at artificially high prices, rather than in the greatest possible production and distribution at moderate prices. Can organization learn these lessons? Can it revive its true purpose? Can it learn to serve, as well as to control? Or must organization, after all, be newly informed with a true purpose, by Government regulation?

With the Government as public marketman, or middleman, as well as regulator of the railroads, there would be, it appears, a new freedom; and perhaps no one would have occasion to speak of the United States as a "rich nation of poor people."

The President's Message

THE historian of the future, searching for data covering the reputed eventful second decade of the Twentieth Century, and coming upon a copy of a message read by President Woodrow Wilson at the opening of the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, at Washington, on Dec. 5, 1916, will, perhaps, suffer some disappointment in discovering that the document contains nothing to indicate that the tranquillity of the world was at the time in the least degree disturbed, and that the United States of America was apparently unconcerned in any other than purely domestic subjects.

Thus, after taking note of the limitations of time under which the session must deliberate, he at once plunges into the business that remained unfinished at the adjournment of the first session. The executive declares it to be imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration shall be given to the remaining measures on the program of settlement and regulation of the "unaccommodated difficulties" existing between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen. He recalls that, with a view to an adjustment that would be satisfactory and permanent, he recommended to the last session immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that it might deal more promptly and thoroughly with the various duties devolving upon it: the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages of all operating employees of interstate railways; authorization of the appointment, by the President, of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation, alike for the men and for the railroads; the explicit approval by Congress of the consideration, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day, and that have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts justify the increase; an amendment to the existing Federal statute that provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies as the present one, by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided shall fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted, and, finally, lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take possession of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads as may be required for military use, and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances may require.

The recommendations relating to an eight-hour day, and the appointment of a commission to observe the actual results of its institution, were incorporated in the Adamson law. The President now desires that all the other recommendations, with the exception of that relating to freight-rate increase, now deemed superfluous, shall be adopted and formulated into legislation, the necessity for which, he holds, is pressing. He is firm and insistent on the point that the country should not longer be exposed "to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration." Equally emphatic is he in dealing with the point that the operation of the railroads must not henceforth be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men, at any rate, "before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation and arbitration."

The President calls attention to what he pronounces "three matters of capital importance" awaiting action by the Senate, since the House has already acted on them, namely, the bill granting greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting oversea trade, the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico, and the Corrupt Practices Act. The passage of the last named, he insists, should not longer be deferred. He strongly favors giving a freer hand to exporters by clearing away all legal obstacles and creating a basis of undoubted laws that will give such trade combinations "freedom without permitting unregulated license." "The thing must be done now," he says, "because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay."

And this is all. The President, moreover, does not encourage the belief that there are, perhaps, other things in reserve to be discussed in a later message, for he says that "This is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress." The message leaves much to be desired.

The Spanish Mission to France

SOME nine months ago, when a mission consisting of members of the Institut de France paid a visit to Spain, it was pointed out that there was that about the French Academy which would make a special appeal to many people outside of France. The French Academy has come to be regarded as representing much that is best in French

thought, and when it expresses a view on any matter, it is always sure of obtaining for it careful consideration. Very much the same "atmosphere" may be said to have surrounded the Spanish mission, composed of men eminent in the realm of letters and of art, which visited France, a short time ago, and was everywhere received with such marked cordiality.

It is clear, from the speeches made at the various public receptions accorded to the mission, that the feelings evoked by the visit were not merely of a perfunctory nature. There was the same frankness and earnest good will which was so characteristic of the visit of the French mission to Spain, in the early days of the present year, and those who have followed the relations of the two countries, during the past few years, could not fail to recognize the presence of a very general desire to draw still closer the bonds which already unite the two peoples and to forge new ones.

At a reception accorded the mission by the municipality of Paris, this was, brought out quite plainly. M. Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council, in extending a cordial welcome to the visitors, spoke with a frank eloquence of the wish of France to see closer relations established between that country and Spain. At the very height of this great conflict, he said, which sometimes made understanding between nation and nation difficult, Spaniards and Frenchmen could exchange their views in full confidence. Señor Gomez Ocana, one of the Spanish delegates, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, said that they bowed before the confident serenity of France, and felt the deepest admiration for the sublime example of self-abnegation and heroism which she was giving to the world.

The position is specially interesting. It shows, once again, that that policy of rapprochement, definitely inaugurated at the time of the Morocco agreement just five years ago, is still being developed. Evidence, indeed, steadily accumulates to show that neither France nor Spain has any intention of allowing the war to interfere, more than is inevitable, with such development. The hopes of a definite rapprochement between the two people aroused by King Alfonso's state visit to Paris in the spring of 1913, and by President Poincaré's return visit to Madrid in the autumn of the same year, are evidently still strong.

New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND, which is today so constantly in the public eye, by reason of the achievements on various battle fronts of her soldiers, is one of the youngest amongst the great dominions which go to make up the British Empire. When exactly the land was first "discovered," it is impossible to say, and no attempt to fix even the approximate date of man's arrival in the country has been successful. Polynesian canoe men, venturing far beyond the wonted scope of their voyaging, are known to have reached the northern shores of the northern island before the Fourteenth Century, and their example was followed by others and yet others. They moved steadily southwards, across Cook Strait, and scattered themselves over the southern island. Thus when the great voyager, Abel Jansen Tasman, reached the southern island, in 1642, he found Polynesians there. Tasman had set out from Java in the Heemskirk, and when, after a circuitous voyage, he came upon the New Zealand Archipelago, he did not venture to land, but contented himself with coasting along the western shores of the islands, and gave to them their present name.

It was not until 127 years later, namely, in 1769, that any really accurate knowledge of the country was obtained. In that year Captain Cook set out on his famous voyage in the Endeavour, with the primary purpose of observing the transit of Venus, but equipped also with a kind of roving commission to scour the South Seas in search of the great southern continent, and to find out definitely whether or not it existed at all. In the course of his voyaging he made the coast of New Zealand, and on the 6th of October, 1769, cast anchor in Poverty Bay, for so he called it, because of the decidedly inhospitable reception accorded to him by the natives. From Poverty Bay Captain Cook sailed away along the coast, circumnavigated the island, took note of all he saw; mapped out the coastline, and finally annexed the country in the name of England. He then sailed west again, discovered Australia, landed at Botany Bay, took possession of that country also in the name of England, and then set sail for home.

Arrived in London, he made an official report of his journeys. He was in everything well received, save that the Government declined to indorse his annexation of New Zealand, and from this refusal developed that long agitation in favor of annexation; which did not come to an end until some seventy years later, until the 22nd of January, 1840, when Captain Hobson, sent out hurriedly for the purpose by the authorities, landed in the Bay of Islands and hoisted the Union Jack. After Cook came many other navigators, French, Spanish, Russian, and American, with sealers, whalers, and trading schooners in search of flax and timber. A band of English missionaries, headed by Samuel Marsden, landed in 1814, and although tribal wars, rendered specially bitter owing to the wholesale importation of muskets into the country, impeded progress in all directions, the efforts of these really devoted men finally triumphed.

It was about this time that great pressure began to be put on the authorities at home to annex the country. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who had carried through a successful colonizing scheme in South Australia, exerted himself to the utmost to obtain permission to do the same in New Zealand. Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Minister, resolutely refused to countenance any such scheme, and at length Wakefield determined to dispatch a shipload of settlers to New Zealand without official permission, and also an agent whose duty it would be to buy up land wholesale from the natives. Before, however, the would-be colonists could sail, the British Government heard of the formation of a French colonizing company, which was being dispatched with the favor of Louis Philippe. There was clearly no time to lose, so they

finally decided on annexation, and dispatched Captain Hobson, with the result already recounted. Captain Hobson had been endowed with the power of a lieutenant-governor. He took up arms bravely against a sea of troubles, for the British Government refused to recognize the claims to land made by Wakefield's colonists, and amongst other achievements he founded Auckland. Captain Hobson's work was continued by Fitzroy and Captain Grey, but it was not until the late seventies that the country can be said to have reached anything like peace and prosperity.

Notes and Comments

IN "The Life and Letters of Theodore Watts-Dunton," recently published, Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton-Rickett tell a story of Watts-Dunton and Tennyson which is worth repeating. Watts-Dunton had remarked to Tennyson on the "extreme felicity" of a passage in "The Lotus-Eaters," where the word "land" is made to rhyme with itself. "I felt," he said, "that a second-rate poet would not have dared to repeat the word in the third line; he would have written 'strand' or some such word. In fact, to me it seems just one of those points that differentiate a poet of the front rank from a second-rate verse writer." Tennyson first grunted, and then burst into one of his "hearty guttural laughs." "Very gratifying what you say, upon my word," he declared, "for, to tell the truth, I never knew I had repeated it."

THE more intolerable a condition, the nearer has it reached the point where, by some means or another, it must disappear. A case in point is that of which Madame Jules Siegfried and Madame Avril de Sainte Croix spoke at the Elysée the other day. It was on the drink question that they had sought an interview with M. Poincaré, and they stated that they were credibly informed that, in some departments, conditions were such that children came to school in an inverted condition. That such a thing should be, and that it has been, as it were, cried from the housetops, is the hopeful factor of a situation of which it is not surprising that these French ladies should have said that it threatened the very existence of France.

THERE surely never was a time, in all its comparatively short history, when the potato had so much honor thrust upon it as at present. In many countries, widely separated, its yield and its prices are subjects of eager discussion. And yet it is only since the beginning of last century that its value as a food product has been recognized. For nearly 200 years after Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into England, the potato was subjected to a "cold neglect," and failed to obtain any serious recognition of its many virtues.

SOME of the brewers are talking of "reforming" the method of retailing their product, with the view of meeting the objections of the anti-saloon element, and in the hope of stemming the prohibition tide. There is, however, at least one among them, the proprietor of the long-established Excelsior brewery in St. Louis, Mo., who sees no future on any terms for the industry. Because he believes the extirpation of the traffic to be inevitable, he will permanently close his brewery on January 1. This is a very sensible thing for him to do.

THEY are experiencing a scarcity of labor in Alaska, with the result that the Government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, which was to be completed in 1918, will not be finished before 1920. Other parts of the Government railway system also are delayed for the same reason. It would be interesting to know what arrangement the Government has made to get the labor into Alaska that would like to find its way there from the "States."

A RECENT concert by the Choral Art Society of Seattle has made evident the interesting fact that a new standard of mixed chorus singing has been established in the Pacific Northwest. A statement to this effect, coming from the director of the society, will doubtless be hailed with as much pleasure by the average concert attendant as by the musical critic. Some persons may even venture to hope that the new standard will not remain confined to the Pacific Northwest.

KEEPING up with the times means, for one thing, a continuous education in geography. How many people today can tell you offhand, for instance, where the Territory of Quintana Roo is? Not a great many, it may be taken for granted. Since, however, a special commission has been sent to study this little-known region in Mexico, it may not be long before Quintana Roo will have as familiar a sound as Yucatan.

AMONG the fanciful names applied by mainlanders and others to the Hawaiian Islands are, "Paradise of the Pacific," the "Honeymoon Isles," the "Sugar Ports," and "Cross Roads of the Pacific." And since that tinkling little kao wood instrument has achieved such widespread fame and popularity, it is not strange that "Ukulele Land" is being added. This insinuating and ingratiating little instrument, it seems was invented by a Portuguese immigrant about forty years ago, and was given the name "ukulele," which means "dancing flea," because of the jumping manner in which it is played. For the present, at least, it is taking the place of the banjo and the mandolin in the affections of those who like certain kinds of modern music. The departure at least lends variety.

ST. LOUIS is following the example of Boston in building an elephant house in a large city park; and the elephant whose home this house is to be has, like the three in Boston, the distinction of having been bought with the pennies of school children. This seems to be a method of purchase that gives as much pleasure to the buyers as to the sellers, to say nothing of the satisfaction to the elephant of being the prized possession of thousands of boys and girls, and then receiving a home that he can call his own.